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☞ When a people or a community has been visited by a general calamity of any kind, it is the first impulse of the public-spirited citizen to survey the field over which the recent storm has swept, with the view to estimate the extent of the calamity, to calculate the results, and to provide as far as possible against a recurrence of the disaster. The great financial storm that has raged throughout the commercial world during the past autumn, the devastating effects of which have been so severely felt in our own land, has lost its alarming fierceness, and, in the general calm which has succeeded, we may contemplate with some degree of certainty the results of the general calamity.

While we are called to bewail the misfortunes which have overcome the commercial interests of other localities, we cannot resist the impressions which are made upon us by a comparison of our own condition with that of communities elsewhere. While many of the leading capitalists of large emporiums, which have made great pretensions to stability, and have long been regarded as superior to financial revulsions or to the influence of fluctuating trade, have yielded to the storm and have been involved in irretrievable bankruptcy, our business men, with rare exceptions, have breasted the adverse tide manfully and successfully. But, while it is a source of congratulation that our community have been thus favored, it is almost fearful to contemplate the means through which this desired result was brought about. That our trade has languished that our manufacturing interests have been sadly embarrassed, that every artery and sinew of local business has felt the electrical shock of the financial crisis, candor compels us to admit; but the revulsion will not prove fatal to any great local enterprise or permanently embarrassing to any of the leading interests which have given us a prominence in the business world.

While we congratulate ourselves upon the sound and healthful condition of our local trade and general business, it would be well to call to mind the great ruling principle which has vouchsafed to us immunity from that universal ruin and disaster that has afflicted less favored localities. The secret of our safety has been discretion in prosperous times. Our merchants and manufacturers have been endowed to a remarkable degree with that foresight which guards the enlightened tradesman against the seductions of wild speculation, and they have chosen small profits and safe investments rather than dazzling dreams of sudden affluence. The principle of safety and security, which has subjected our business men to the charge of timidity in the imaginations of the speculative and indiscreet, has been the source of our past success, of our present safety, and will promote our future glory. Our recent career, our present proud condition, and the influences which have contributed to our success are a lesson to other communities which may be studied and practised with the most profitable results.

It is our conviction now that the great business interests of our city stand upon a firmer basis than they have occupied at any other period in the history of Louisville. We have emerged from the late trying ordeal with reputations unstained, and with characters unimpaired. Those who are engaged in business or manufactures in our midst have sustained themselves with remarkable success throughout a monetary revulsion to the inauguration of which they did not contribute, and over which they could have little control. Their future course is plain. They have but to follow with fidelity the direction in which every lesson of experience points them; and, by wisely shunning the seductions of wild speculations, which lead inevitably to disaster and ruin, to choose that safer and better part which leads to commercial greatness. With our increased banking facilities, which, if judiciously husbanded and wisely and generously disseminated, will afford all the necessary means to carry forward our legitimate trade, our commercial prosperity and success are by no means uncertain problems, but are destined to produce a gratifying result at no distant period. We congratulate our business men of today upon their present security and high position, and extend an open hand and warm heart of greeting to men of enterprise and capital who are seeking a safe investment for their means, and a sure return as a reward of their enterprise.

Our merchants and manufacturers deserve the highest commendation for the noble manner in which they have passed through the late financial crisis, and our banks expecially have deserved most excellently well. When the banking institutions of all the surrounding States were driven to a suspension, and when many of our active business men deemed a suspension of specie payment on the part of our Kentucky banks indispensable to their own safety and to the best interests of the community, they stood firm. They not only promptly met all just demands, but afforded relief to their customers to such an extent as to aid very materially in preventing Kentucky from being overwhelmed by the storm that swept with relentless fury over almost every other part of the country. The same sagacious management and the same reciprocity of action on the part of our banks and business men will maintain the high position which Kentucky now occupies in commercial circles everywhere, a position unapproached by any other business community in the country.

DEATH OF CAPT. SUMMONS.—We learn from our dispatches that Capt. John Blair Summons died at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on Sunday morning. Everybody familiar with the history of steamboating in the West is acquainted with either the person or character of Capt. Summons. Even before the application of steam to river navigation he chore the precarious career of a boatman, and has spent his long and eventful life upon the Western waters. He commanded one of the first steamers that ventured to make a trip from New Orleans to the Falls of the Ohio at a time when four weeks was thought to be "good time" between the Balize and the rapids of the Ohio, and he was permitted to more than realize his brightest anticipations in regard to steamboat navigation. It is remarkable that he has occupied a conspicuous position in the public eye for thirty-two years, and that throughout his extended career no boat under his command has ever met with a serious accident. Capt. Summons died as it were "on watch," having made his trips regularly almost to the day of his death, on the steamer Superior, which boat was under his command. He died suddenly from the effects of a cold, which he contracted while on duty. The announcement of Capt. Summon's death will touch many manly hearts with sadness, for his fame was universal throughout the country. Capt. Summons was a man of great energy and integrity of character, was beloved by many and respected by all who knew him. There will be tears in his memory and prayers for his eternal peace.

☞ The mails between this and Bowling Green are sadly out of joint through the laziness or incompetency of the postmasters on the route. It is a fatally occurrence to have mail bags returned to the Louisville post-office that should have been taken off by some one of the postmasters on the line; and this, too, when a way-bill is sent along on which is stated how many leathern and how many canvas bags are to be left at each office. This proves conclusively that the postmasters do not give themselves the trouble to see if the mail matter intended for their respective offices is correct. The complaints of the non-receipt of letters and papers on that route are general. The fault is not with the postmaster here. A change for the better can only be looked for from the department at Washington, and, if a mere representation of the facts cannot bring it about, the public voice should make itself heard by petition. By the way, what has become of our local agent? Does it not come within his sphere of business? He has held the office for nearly a year, and we have not yet heard of his accomplishing anything.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN CONNECTICUT.—The Americans of Connecticut are at last wearied of entangling alliances and are determined to strike out for themselves. A convention of "straight out" Americans was held at Hartford on the 24th ult. There were present one hundred and sixty delegates. The resolutions adopted declare in favor of the reorganization of the American party; that the ballot-box should be protected from the undue influence of unintelligent foreigners; condemn the election frauds in Kansas; endorse popular sovereignty, and condemn the Lecompton constitution; demand such modification of the national revenue laws as shall afford adequate protection to American industry, and deprecate any further increase of the banking system of the State. A State ticket was nominated with E. A. Scranton as candidate for Governor.

Promises had been made by other parties in Connecticut to adopt resolutions in favor of American principles; but these promises were not performed, and the Americans have rightly determined to effect an independent organization. They should have always maintained this independence. Let them do so and bide their time; as sure as "truth is mighty and will prevail," the principles of the American party will ultimately succeed, but to deserve this success the independent organization of the party must everywhere be sedulously maintained.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—A great haul of counterfeiters was made in Lafayette, Ind., on Friday, no less than thirteen being captured altogether. Eight were arrested in a coffee house together and about $6,000 of counterfeit bills found upon them.

At Indianapolis, on Friday, a fellow named Joseph Wood was arrested for attempting to pass spurious two and a half dollar pieces. On his person were found a quantity of $2½ and $5 spurious gold coin and several hundred dollars of counterfeit $10 bills on the State Bank of Louisiana. United States Commissioner Rea committed him to jail in default of surety in the sum of $5,000 to await an examination.

☞ Rogues fled to quarter in Cincinnati. On Saturday last a young desperado named John Mulholland was sentenced to the penitentiary for seventeen years for shooting at an officer and for two burglaries; Philip Shanks, for stealing hogs, for five years; John Price, a negro, for an assault with intent to kill a white woman, for three years; John Alexander, a negro boy of about 15, for maliciously stabbing, for five years; Wm. Gordon, for passing a raised note, for four years; and Chas. Warle, for burglary, for three years.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat, having thrown off the fetters of party in regard to one subject, is evidently disposed to express himself freely on several others. We think he is more than half inclined to say what he pleases on all subjects. He experiences something of the sweets of liberty confessed by the girl who had lost her beaux. "Sal," said the deserted lass to her friend, "I am so glad I have no beaux now." "Why?" asked the other. "Cause I can eat as many onions as I please."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The special Kansas committee met on Wednesday. The result was much the same as before. Mr. Letcher of Va. was absent, having gone home sick.

Mr. Harris, the Chairman, stated that he had received two communications from the State Department, both of which were unimportant, and contained nothing unpublished except the census, which gave the population of one more county than the printed statements.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution calling for documents, among them for Walker's letter accepting the Governorship of Kansas, on condition of having control of the U. S. troops, commanded by General Harney, and with the express understanding that he was to advocate the submission of the constitution to the people. This resolution called also for all other official Kansas correspondence, not yet transmitted to Congress. It was rejected by a tie vote.

Mr. Wallridge, of Michigan, offered a resolution calling for the record of the Kansas election held on January 4th, and of its votes and returns; also for an authenticated record of the Territorial Legislative Committee appointed to investigate election frauds. This, too, was rejected by a tie vote. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a comprehensive resolution proposing an investigation into all the election frauds of Kansas. This was rejected by a tie vote.

The only resolution adopted was offered by Mr. Morrill. It called for the statement of Gen. Calhoun, referred to in Senator Green's report, relative to the number of votes in the unorganized counties of Kansas. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, gave notice that at the next meeting he should offer a resolution to the effect that the committee had got all the information they needed, and should make a majority report. The committee adjourned to Wednesday next.

It is now said that Minnesota will probably be admitted apart from and before Kansas, it being understood that Senators Shields and Rice and the Representatives elect have signified their intention to support the Administration on the Kansas question.

It is whispered that Mr. Dallas will probably be offered the federal judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Kane of Philadelphia.

At the request of Mr. Stoekl, the Russian Minister, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Captain Hudson to receive two officers of the Russian Navy on board the steam frigate Niagara, as besides judges, her own people, and all the children of the confederate family, on the 22d inst., the anniversary birth-day, around the monument she has raised to the memory of that son, whose wisdom, valor, and virtue won so grateful a freedom, and "pursed of all virtues," "Father of his Country." In her name I bid you all, all welcome to the memorial that this Nation's monument is Washington. Magic name! If none other under heaven can draw us to each other, that talisman can touch the chord of union, and bind in heart to heart and hand to hand in hand in the kindred brotherly of one patriot father.

Before that august name fend and faction stand abashed; civil discord ceases into contending emulation, and hatreds are subdued and vanish—for, in the very naming of that name there is the sweet concord of love, veneration, gratitude, affection, and "peace, peace, peace" breathes from there is the harmony of peace, and the power only of victorious war, and the glory of order and liberty and law and the strength and beauty of national union. It typifies all that there is and ought to be of goodness and greatness in the majesty of that country, we call "our country"—the United States of America; and that country is the best type of its Father. We will bring the Washington from the national art-cities, and bind them as American fasces around that statue erected by the Mother State to the Father Son. Virginia!

Parent of valor, cast away thy fear—
Mother of men, be prouder without a tear.

What a theme!—what a scene for men and angels! May our God, in whose bosom he rests—who guided him in our country's battles, and guided him in our country's councils, vouchsafe that his spirit may continue to hover over the land he saved, and perpetuate it peaceful, powerful, plentiful and free, through the vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, until all earthly monuments shall moulder into dust, and time itself shall be no more. Many artists, but one Crawford, has been called away! He worked it out of the clay—and he modelled "Revolution" in Henry," the Jefferson," the Clay," and he cast the equestrian statue, and mounted the Washington on the war-horse, and laid down his head. It was finished—it was enough, and he was called from his work to meet the great original, the "hero and the sage" himself, in a land of spirits where immortal men moulded in clay, and monuments are not "built with hands," and are "eternal in the heavens."

STOCK GAMBLING EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.—The whole country seems to have suddenly gone mad about stocks. Wall street is crowded day by day with men who have neglected their own business to gamble in stocks. Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and even clergymen may be seen, either in person or by proxy, thronging the offices of the prominent brokers, and asking, in a feverish state of excitement, whether their orders have been filled? Some of the offices of the brokers are thronged from ten in the morning till four at night, and their fortunate occupants are making, in these times, their two and three thousand dollars a day by commissions.

The secret of this sudden outbreak of the strong gambling mania is of course the general contraction of business, and the abundance of money to lend on stocks. No man who has money to lend at one per cent time can make four per cent. per annum on it, except in the stock market. There he can lend it at six, seven, or seven, on securities; or he can invest it in the purchase of stocks, which are in the habit of paying dividends of from five to ten per cent. per annum. This being generally understood, a general rush into Wall street and a general demand for stocks of every kind have been the result; and thus we have seen stocks rise thirty per cent. in less than ninety days, and promise to rise as much more yet.

This stock gambling, against which there is such an outcry on the part of some people, is an essential feature of our society, and will never disappear. Almost every one who buys stocks in these days makes money, and though it is more than probable that most of them will lose it before they cease to gamble, still the example is irresistible, and seduces "the very elect." People would be amazed if the brokers of Wall street published their secrets and made known the number of clergymen, professors, lawyers, statesmen, and even ladies who are habitual gamblers in stocks. It is well known that one of the most prominent divines of New England was ruined by the fall in Michigan Southern last year, and vainly offered his church to make good his margins; whether there be any clergyman's wife nearer home who, in her day, has, by her speculations in stocks, fluctuated from abundant wealth to extreme poverty, and caused her unconscious spouse and his admiring congregation by the alternate display of lavish extravagance and mean penury, we shall not at present undertake to decide.—*N. Y. Herald.*

[From the Palmetto Kansan, Feb. 20th.]

Latter from Utah.—Brigham Young Indicted for High Treason.—We learn from Mr. Hockaday, the United States Attorney for Utah, and Mr. Browne, the Clerk of the United States Court for that Territory, who passed down on the 15th, some later interesting news from Camp Scott, which we shall now proceed to lay before our readers.

The Mormon Legislature met at Salt Lake City on December 1st, organized, and received a message from Brigham Young, in which the relations of the Territory to the United States are discussed at length. The Legislature passed a series of resolutions endorsing Young, and also an act attaching Green River county (where the troops are) to Salt Lake City.

Young, Kimball, Wells, and several other prominent dignitaries of the Mormon Church, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for Green River county (John D. Lankford, foreman), for high treason.

We have through the politeness of one of the gentlemen alluded to above been permitted to take a hasty perusal of Brigham Young's message to the Legislature of Utah, so we can only give the outline of it.

1st. He, in the beginning of his message, alludes to the agricultural affairs of the Territory, showing the rapid manner in which the Territory had been developed since the Mormons settled there, and says that the "people of God" have now to furnish grain for all the passers-by, the mail contractors, &c., and, because they do not like to do this tree, the tyrants at Washington have sent an invading army upon them.

2d. He is particularly hard upon the President and Cabinet about taking the mails out of their hands and giving the contracts to those who are opposed to Mormonism, and Young says that this was brought about by lying editors, who influenced Buchanan.

(Brother Brigham forgets to state that it was because the Mormons opened the mail without leave or license.)

3d. He, in conclusion, does not recognize the civil authorities out of Salt Lake City, but holds that they are not legal and that they are intruders.

The members of the Legislature of Utah stand thus:

Councillors.—Heber C. Kimball, Daniel W. Wells, A. Carrington, F. D. Richards, Wilford Woodruff, Jos. Heck, Jared Lorenzo Snow, Lorrin Farr, Benj. F. Johnson, Leonard F. Herrington, Warren D. Snow, L. Bronson, Geo. A. Smith.

Representatives.—Taylor, Speaker; Phelps, Rockwood, Little, Spencer, Morse, Hyde, Cumming, Stout, J. A. Young, Clowyan, Bomberry, Parker, Allerd, West, Wright, Johnson, J. C. Snow, Thomas, Bigler.

They all signed resolutions endorsing the action of Young and pledging everything to the support of such action.

The health of the troops continued excellent, and up to January 11, on which day Messrs. Hockaday and Browne crossed Green River, the weather in the vicinity of the camp continued to be as mild as during the preceeding month.

The troops had been put upon half rations, but it was thought that they would have provisions to last until spring. The officers do all in their power to make the army comfortable.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.

The Leader learns, from Father Desmet, a Catholic missionary, who has spent many years among the Indian tribes on either slope of the Rocky Mountains, and who has just arrived in this city, that a new route north from Salt Lake to the British Possessions. Desmet has traveled the route several times in light wagons and gives it as his conviction if the Mormons leave their present location they will proceed northward to New Caledonia, in British America, and settle at the base of the Portage Mountain, near the forty-ninth parallel. The route is described in detail and the country perfectly practicable and to be eminently superior in every respect to those of Utah. The Leader calls the special attention of the War Department and the public to its article.

The Enemies of Louis Napoleon.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who writes himself 'A European," says that the secret of the attempts made upon the life of the French Emperor by Italians, is that Louis Napoleon, while a wanderer, was a sworn member of a secret society known as the *Carbonari*. This society never forgives a renegade member, and "Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chiefs of the society, formally condemned to death, and received notice of the doom which surely awaits him."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

When a party convention passes a proposition by ayes and noes by a bare majority, the phenomenon is ominous. It has seldom been done in the Democratic party. No count has generally been called for. At no national convention has a count been called on ayes and noes, except to show unanimity more emphatically. If there be anything important enough to call for an expression of a party opinion, those who dissent are not of the party; for, legitimately, a political party is composed of those who concur in opinion upon the same measures. When new questions are started, wide differences of opinion will exist amongst members of the same party. If the majority are disposed to make their opinions a party test, they can, of course, do so; but they cannot bind the minority beyond, in honor, or otherwise, to support the creed of the majority. They ought, therefore, to count the cost of their actions.

Louisville Democrat.

This argument is very severe upon the Democratic party of Kentucky, and its greatest severity consists in its intrinsic truth. There is an old adage about a house divided against itself that is peculiarly applicable to our Kentucky Democracy. They are essentially divided upon all the great questions that are now pending before the country. Since they abandoned the resolutions of '98 and the truisms of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, they have been all abroad and know not which course to steer. The Kansas-Nebraska platform has completely bewildered them. Not one did understand it, for it was never intended to be understood the same way by any two persons. They want to be Democrats, but they have a hard time of it in their efforts to find out what Democracy is. They know it isn't what it used to be, and are desperately puz led to discover the new-fangled creed that, as dutiful Democrats, they are bound to believe. They are ready to believe anything their leaders tell them, but the misfortune is that their leaders can't agree among themselves. They have several different sets of principles and have gone to reading each other out of the party. The editor of the Democrat has been waiting for a long time to be formally read out of the party. He will not recognize the anathemas of the other Democratic organ here as *ex-cathedra*, although the other has secured the administration patronage and daily denounces the positions of the editor of the Democrat and claims vociferously to be par excellence *the* Democratic organ of Kentucky. At last he is weary of waiting and has determined to read himself out He says that the minority faction in a convention of the party when a count is called upon the adoption of some principle can no longer be considered as belonging to the party. Now he ought to recollect that the platform announced by the late State convention of the Democracy of Kentucky was carried by only *one* majority, after a most desperate, excited, and long-protracted struggle in the committee on resolutions composed of delegates from each Congressional district. The party which opposed the adoption of this platform were strenuously contending for the same principles advocated by the editor of the Democrat, and they were beaten in the convention. They did not dare to call for a count in the body of the convention, for already it was a scene of direst confusion, but in the committee which was appointed to deliberate upon the resolutions the count was called for, and the party was found so nearly divided that the resolutions reported were adopted by only one majority. Thus at least one-half of the Democrats of Kentucky have been read out of the party by the editor of the Democrat. He says they don't belong to it any longer, and we congratulate him and them upon their disenthrallment from such bad associations. The only wonder is that they hadn't the good sense and better taste to leave the rotten concern long ago.

☞ It seems that we have given the editor of the Democrat more credit than he deserves for adherence to principle. His ideas of political principles do not extend beyond the mere loaves and fishes, the paltry spoils of office. He can see nothing beyond these. His misapprehension of what constitutes political principles takes away the only hope that could be entertained that there was some faint odor of purity and patriotism in the Democratic party. It has long since been definitely and conclusively ascertained that there was not enough of these qualities in the whole body of the Democracy to make a single common-sized patriot, but the hope was still entertained in some localities that there was here and there a smouldering spark which might in a desperate emergency serve to kindle a blaze. A party whose leaders have no conception of political principles but look upon spoils as the only principles to be fought for is indeed in a lamentable state of political darkness and ignominy. The Democratic party appears to be in this unfortunate category. It recognizes no principles but the offices and fat things to be disposed, and its leaders are incapable of comprehending that any party can exist with any other principles than these. This may account for the perverseness of the Democratic organs in continually misunderstanding the *principles* of the American party. The organization of the party has been denounced in unmeasured terms. Its *personel* has been reviled. The epithets of our own and every other language have been exhausted to furnish terms of reproach against those who have dared to believe that Americans ought to govern themselves, but the most virulent opponents of Americanism have not dared to attack or controvert a single one of the principles enunciated in the platform of the American party. However repeatedly challenged, they always avoid the issue as they would flee the wrath to come. They would fain make their followers believe that the American party like their own has no other principles than "the cohesive power of public plunder," which since the days of John C. Calhoun has been the only bond of union in the Democracy.

This game of misrepresentation has been entirely played out. The people have begun to see that it is only a cheat and a fraud, and its repetition is an insult to their intelligence. They have begun to see that, whenever the issue is directly and unavoidably presented, the Democrats themselves are compelled to acknowledge the justice and truth and patriotism of the principles and measures advocated by the American party, and they see plainly that while the Americans may in certain localities be divided as to candidates, they are all united upon the principles of the party; but that the Democracy are unable to agree upon principles, and only unite upon the *spoils*. Even in this city, where the Democratic party are in a miserable minority, its two organs are diametrically opposed to each other upon fundamental principles. In every State and in almost every community the Democracy is essentially divided upon every question of public policy. What is Democracy in Indiana is regarded by the Democrats of Kentucky as a political heresy. There is in fact no longer any Democratic party—it is only a conglomeration of heterogeneous political elements aggregated together to secure a division of the public plunder.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO EXPECT.—The special Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian says of Senator Douglas and his friends:

Mr. Douglas having abandoned the Democratic party, and thrown himself entirely into the arms of Republicanism and Abolitionism, and become *a bitter enemy to all of the time-honored organization of Democracy to treat him as its enemy*; and those who have followed his lead still discover before long that they have sold their political faith and honor for less than a "mess of pottage." The country is already aware that the President has ousted the postmaster at Chicago, who forgot that *he owed certain duties to the party which was responsible for his appointment*, and the country may rely upon it that political traitors and renegades will receive no countenance or favor.

Here we have the shameful fact in black and white. Nothing could more forcibly show the demoralization of the Democratic leaders than such open and brazen avowals of corruption. It is however some consolation to know that this insolent vileness and vile insolence are proving most effectual instruments in ridding the country of one of the most heedless, incompetent, and unscrupulous parties that ever acquired ascendancy in a free government. This reflection, to be sure, may not afford any especial solace to Senator Douglas and his neighbor of the Democrat and their fellow recusants in the present stage of their estrangement from that foul and scandalous party, but we are much mistaken if it do not ere long furnish some pretty decided comfort even to them. They are altogether too human to rise superior in the end to a very sensible pleasure in the destruction of a party which is employing its whole infernal energies to destroy themselves.

THE RICHMOND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The pedestal of the monument is an elaborate construction, forty-two feet high, with a winding stair case in the interior, leading to the bronze plate on which the equestrian statue stands, around which there are openings, from which a view of the city may be obtained. The statue itself is twenty-six feet high, making the total height of the monument sixty-eight feet. Mr. Crawford's share of the work, and the prices paid for it, have been as follows:

For equestrian statue of Washington	$30,000
For statues of Jefferson and Henry each $9,000	18,000
For two shields representing the great seal and coat of arms of Virginia, each $2,000	4,000
For stars and wreaths	975
In addition to this there is yet to be paid for a statue of George Mason (with a like sum to Randolph Rogers, Esq.)	$52,975 4,500
Making Mr. Crawford's total receipts	$56,475

In addition to the foregoing, three statues in bronze of Thomas Nelson, Jr., John Marshall, and Andrew Lewis are to be executed by the sculptor Randolph Rogers, who is to receive for them $9 000 each. Mr. Rogers's entire bill will amount to $31,500, which, added to that of Mr. Crawford, will make the total cost of the seven statues and the other bronze work $88,975.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The press in France has a delightful time of it. The journals are suspended when they say anything unpalatable to the Emperor, and they are interdicted when they keep silent upon subjects which he wishes them to discuss in the way pleasing to himself. One newspaper has just been interdicted because it did not denounce the assassins who attempted the Emperor's life. This is one step in despotism a little further than any other ruler has dared to attempt.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1.

In the Legislature of this State to-day a series of resolutions sustaining the action of President Buchanan on the Kansas question were rejected by a vote of 44 nays—yeas 1. The resolutions were voted against by Democrats on account of an amendment made by the American members terming Senator Douglas, Governor Wise, and Ex-Governor Walker as Democrats.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.—We publish by request the subjoined defense of these timeworn but most righteous claims, taken from the Washington Union of January 17th, 1856. The Union was then, as it is now, the central organ of the Democratic party, and its frank and emphatic acknowledgment of the justice of these claims, in spite of partisan prejudice, confirmed, as it was, by their prolonged and unvarying defeat, is a striking tribute to their merits. We commend it to the thoughtful consideration of those Democrats and others who have hitherto been disposed to disparage the French Spoliation Claims in consequence of the very injustice and neglect which constitute their most resistless hold on the moral sense of the nation:

With the view of assisting in the formation of correct opinions as to the justice of the French spoliation claims, we have introduced into our columns the reasons on which they have been advocated and opposed by statesmen of great ability, without stating our own conclusions on the question. We are free to admit that the examination we have given to the subject has resulted in a conviction in opposition to the impressions with which we commenced the investigation. The staleness of the claims had raised in our mind the presumption that they must be of doubtful justice; otherwise, it seemed strange that they should have remained unsettled for more than fifty years. The facts on which the claims are based were so difficult of access, and were contained in such a mass of documents which belong to the transactions of another country, that we chose rather to reject the claims upon the presumption arising from lapse of time than to encounter the labor of a thorough investigation. Such was the inclination of our mind at the time of the session when it was necessary for us, as the conductor of the Union, to investigate the subject for the purpose of forming a definite opinion. That investigation has removed all doubt as to the justice of the claims, and we now propose to state in a few words the views on which our opinion is founded.

There is no controversy as to the spoliations committed on American commerce by the French during the war between England and France in 1793. Nor is there any controversy as to the original liability of the French Government to our injured merchants for these spoliations; they were fully and solemnly admitted by the French Government. That France is no longer liable is also free of controversy. But as the injured citizens have never received reparation, the controversy arises between them and their own Government as to whether their Government has assumed the liability incurred by France.

A careful examination of the case presents us with the following facts: Our Government was bound to France by treaty stipulations entered into in 1778 and 1788, for the failure to comply with which in 1793, when France and England were at war, France set up large claims against our Government. On the other hand, our citizens had large claims against France for injuries done to them as individual merchants during that war. Our Government undertook to prosecute these individual claims against France. The French Government admitted their validity, but insisted she had claims of a larger amount against our Government. After much negotiation, the dispute was settled by a compromise in which the respective claims were mutually released. France, on her part, released her claims, and gave up the stipulations under which they originated in consideration that our Government would release her from the claims of our citizens for injuries inflicted on their commerce. The convention was concluded and ratified, and the question arises whether our Government thereby became liable for its own citizens for the claims thus released to France?

It is singular that a difference of opinion should exist on such a state of facts. Nor do we believe that any difference did exist amongst the men who were personally cognizant of the transactions. The claims were not paid—not because they were not regarded as justly due, but because the amount was so large, and our government was poorly able to make payment. As the claims, however, grew stale, controversy as to the liability of the government sprung up. The only point of objection of importance which has much semblance of force in it is one which, it seems to us, it little becomes our government to rely upon. It has been said frequently urged by our government that the claims were not valid because the injuries took place in a state of war between the two governments, we cannot comprehend. France now enjoys the benefit of the principle that there is the harmony of peace, and the power only of victorious war, and the glory of order and liberty and law and the strength and beauty of national union. It typifies all that there is and ought to be of goodness and greatness in the majesty of that country, we call "our country"—the United States of America; and that country is the best type of its Father. We will bring the Washington from the national art-cities, and bind them as American fasces around that statue erected by the Mother State to the Father Son. Virginia!

Parent of valor, cast away thy fear—
Mother of men, be prouder without a tear.

What a theme!—what a scene for men and angels! May our God, in whose bosom he rests—who guided him in our country's battles, and guided him in our country's councils, vouchsafe that his spirit may continue to hover over the land he saved, and perpetuate it peaceful, powerful, plentiful and free, through the vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, until all earthly monuments shall moulder into dust, and time itself shall be no more. Many artists, but one Crawford, has been called away! He worked it out of the clay—and he modelled "Revolution" in Henry," the Jefferson," the Clay," and he cast the equestrian statue, and mounted the Washington on the war-horse, and laid down his head. It was finished—it was enough, and he was called from his work to meet the great original, the "hero and the sage" himself, in a land of spirits where immortal men moulded in clay, and monuments are not "built with hands," and are "eternal in the heavens."

THE MORMONS AND THEIR POLICY.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Sacramento, gives a detailed review of the Mormon discontent and its origin, down to the present time. He was for many years a resident of Salt Lake City, and only left it when the Gentile population were driven out. He believes that unwise and ill-judged appointments by the Federal Government of late years, and the refusal to the Mormons of the Lecompton constitution, and said it was idle to resort to special pleading to hide the fact that the instrument was never submitted to the people. If it had been they would have repudiated it at once and forever. The President admits that the whole thing was a cheat and an illusion. He referred also to the new political dogma that slave property, in its legal character and tenure, is property in the territories, and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He would not deny that the Supreme Court might give an opinion concerning slavery when the question properly arose, but regretted that they should have taken advantage of their position to issue an *ex cathedra* indorsement of this political dogma. The indorsers of accommodation paper seldom find it profitable business. He then discussed the nature of property in man, contending at the only safety for slavery was to make it local, and asking—what will be gained by making Kansas a slave State? The free States people will soon gain the ascendancy there, even if Calhoun cheats them out of the Legislature now; and then, when they refuse to pass laws for the protection of such property, what will it be worth?

Mr. Pugh gave notice of an amendment, that the people may alter or abolish the form of government in such manner as they think proper, so that it be republican and in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. Seward got the floor and the Senate then adjourned.

Note.—Mr. Pugh's amendment will be affixed to Mr. Green's substitute for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Seward's motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the Naval Retiring Board to their former position.

Mr. Davis, of Md., applauded the Retiring Board for their fearless honesty in purging the navy of rotten material. He objected to any replacement of this material, and thought that the Administration would honor itself more by selecting for the command a man-of-war under the command of an officer whom that Board, indorsed by the last President and Cabinet, have declared unfit for active duty.

Mr. Marshall contended that the decisions of that Board in some instances were utterly repugnant to every sense of justice and fair dealing. The meanest criminal may look to executive clemency, but not those unfortunate naval officers, who were summarily stricken down, with their brilliant services wiped out by a single blow, and now had no redress. He did not believe it necessary to report such extreme measures.

Mr. Chapman said while he would not charge the Board with conspiracy and corruption, he would say they were surrounded by influences of a most dangerous character. They were themselves benefitted by every vacancy which they made by their inquisitorial process. They struck down gallant gentlemen, and of two hundred who fell under proscription, not one could tell the cause of his taking off.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the bill because aggrieved parties had opportunities for a fair trial before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, and ought to be willing to abide the judgment of their peers. Passing the bill would make the Senate a court of errors to revise the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. Mallon saw no propriety of entering into the merits of the bill. The action of the Naval Board was condemned by the American press, by the sentiment of the American people, by the resolutions of State Legislatures, by the solemn judgment of Congress, by deliberate though ill-advised and vicious testimony of the Courts of Inquiry themselves. He alluded to the harshness and haste with which the proceedings of the Courts were conducted, adding that the officers never had a trial.

Without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Mr. Douglas, in the course of his remarks in the Senate to day on his resolution calling for information relative to Kansas, said that Calhoun was in the city endeavoring to force the Lecompton constitution by misrepresenting facts in the case; that he was making contradictory statements in newspapers, but had not been near the committee nor made any communication to them. It was trifling with the dignity of the Senate to proceed night after night and have the result transmitted to Congress, yet Calhoun still keeps them shut in his pocket. Unless we are to be cheated, the facts should be known. How can the Senate act intelligently when the whole statement is in doubt. Every day frauds accumulate, forgery mounts on forgery. He then alluded to frauds in Kickapoo, Shawnee, and the Delaware Crossing, and was proceeding to denounce Calhoun, when one o'clock arrived, cutting short his speech.

The Senate in executive session again discussed without coming to a vote Cook's nomination as Postmaster of Chicago. The difficulty seems to be the result of the complication of his accounts as former Postmaster with those of his successor, and Cook's offering the necessary security in his account with a sum due him by the Treasury Department for property purchased from him and of which the government had taken possession.

The Senate in executive session has received dispatches from Col. Johnston, dated Jan. 4. By some mistake dispatches from Johnson to the commanding officers at

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

HON. GEO. R. McKEE, of Pulaski.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

☞A French editor, writing on Mormonism in the United States, has the following among other remarks:

The fault which was committed at the birth of Mormonism, and which has gone uncorrected so long, must be attributed to the institutions of the country, which have no power of prevention, and are too slow in repressing.

The United States of America is the only country in the world which could have served for the theater of this great scandal.

This evidently is not from an admirer of our institutions. Yet there is much truth in it. There is, indeed, a great truth at the bottom of it, a truth which our public men cannot too highly respect. It is admitted on all sides that the characteristic defect of the Democratic form of government is a lack of promptness and decision in the administration of affairs—in other words, the absence of a proper degree of Executive vigor and efficiency. This, whatever may be said to the contrary by the jealous sticklers for State Rights, is the real weakness of our Government. This, generally speaking, is the direction in which we lean, when we swerve from the strict line of political rectitude. It is the course of our national decay. It is the quarter from which we have most to apprehend, and, which, therefore, we should most carefully and zealously guard. And this obligation cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of our public men. It cannot be too thoroughly realized by the people themselves.

Undoubtedly the larger number if not all of the evils which disfigure and disgrace the nation at the present moment are due to the triumph of the principle of anarchy amongst us. We are in a state of quasi political dissolution. The bonds of government are frightfully relaxed. And this notwithstanding acts of usurpation on the part of the National Executive surpassing in flagitiousness everything of the kind in our history. There is a marked distinction, we need not say, between the steady, systematic force of what is known as a strong government, and the capricious, fitful extravagances of one which is the tool and toy of the masses. Inordinate assumptions of power, unchartered authority and arbitrary contempt of forms, are among the most frequent and alarming incidents of misrule. No encroachments are so bold or terrible as those of anarchy. In this respect the most absolute government has not the slightest advantage over no government at all.

But, whilst despotism may be powerful for good as well as evil, anarchy is powerful for evil only. It may trample laws and constitutions under foot, but it is impotent to execute them. Its faculty of destruction is resistless, but it can neither build up nor preserve. It may run riot with the Government, but it cannot prevent the people from running riot in spite of the Government. Hence, it may well be that, in the qualified anarchy which has pervaded our country for the last few years and still pervades it, the monster of Mormonism has shot into proportions more treasonable as they are loathsome from the weakness and incompetency of the central government. We believe that it has. Nor are we entirely prepared to deny the French editor's assertion that the United States "is the only country in the world which could have served for the theatre of this great scandal." The truth is, the particular defect of our Government which has allowed this unquestionable scandal to spring up and flourish under it is the price we pay for the inestimable advantages of public and private liberty we enjoy; and, as to other country in the world possesses these advantages in no large a degree as our own, it is only natural that we should stand alone in the necessary but far inferior evils they carry with them. We say far inferior evils, for we still have an abiding faith that the patriotism and intelligence of the people will correct them, and that without serious delay. If, however, they go on augmenting as they have been doing recently, they will most certainly at no distant day prove superior to the advantages of our free institutions, by sweeping them into ruin.

It rests with the people to say whether these portentous evils shall go on augmenting or not. It is the welfare of the people that is at stake, and nothing, under Providence, but their fiat can secure it. Shall their fiat be spoken?

THE MORMON WAR.—The New York papers are in possession of intelligence from Utah up to the 25th of December last, by way of San Bernardino and San Francisco, and from Camp Scott, at Fort Bridger, to the 9th of January, by the way of Fort Leavenworth.

The latest news from Salt Lake City by the way of San Bernardino is up to the Christmas holidays. The information in regard to the condition of things among the Mormons is obtained from a gentleman who arrived at San Bernardino on the 15th of January and who left the city of the Saints at the time stated. Mails and dispatches from Salt Lake came through. We have the Deseret News of the 23d of December. It would appear from the accounts which have been received that the Mormons are absolutely reduced to a state of destitution, and that a party of Mormons, under Col. Amasa Lyman, was encamped on the Mohave crossing, and would be compelled to remain there until they could obtain supplies of provisions, clothing, and other goods. So great is the destitution and want, and to such straits are the Saints reduced in Salt Lake City, for the common necessaries of life, that orders have been issued to prevent any further emigration from San Bernardino. The party that set out with Col. Lyman had a train of twenty wagons, and the encampment at the Mohave crossing contained one hundred wagons. Col. Lyman, as we have said, intends to remain at the crossing, and will send to San Bernardino for whatever supplies he may require. There are supplies are to be obtained through some of the late residents of the city, whom Colonel Parker prefers employing for the purpose. The necessities of the brethren in Salt Lake City are so pressing, that their provisions are to be forwarded to the encampment as soon as they are obtained, and all that can be purchased from the Gentiles will also be sent to the destitute Saints. Despite the want and suffering which prevail among the Mormons, the spirit against it, it is said, with the heroism of martyrs.

The camp on the Mohave, however, cannot be a devoid of the comforts of life, after all, as it might be supposed to be. It has been settled for several years that since the camp was established there have been no less than fifty marriages, the young men of the party agreeing to take charge of all the young ladies, to whom they have pledged their troth, for securing protection through the long journey. Not only have marriages been celebrated wholesale, in orthodox Mormon style, but the married ladies have contributed not a little to the comforts of camp life by their industry and ingenuity. Among the items of the province's Government shall likewise inure to the common benefit of the stockholders.

3. Two of the four proposed steamships to be built at Norfolk, or some other point in Virginia, and to carry the American flag, and the other two to be built in France, and to carry the French flag.

If the Virginia internal improvements were all completed, or nearly so, there would be some prospect of the success of the contemplated enterprise, but under existing circumstances it appears hardly probable that the proposition can be carried out on this side, even if our French friends should be ready to comply with their part of the engagement. It will be difficult to procure the subscription of a million and a half of stock, at least until there are some better assurances of profit from the investment than now exist. If Virginia will finish her railroads, the proposed connection can be made profitable and may easily be made.

☞A special Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

Gen. Shields, U. S. Senator elect from Minnesota, has exhibited a letter signed by the leading organs to support Lecompton. He says he has written a letter to Gov. Richard G. Murphy, of Minnesota, denouncing the Lecompton fraud unqualifiedly, and declaring that no honest man can support it. He has authorized the publication of this letter, and its appearance is daily expected.

If this report is true, we shall probably have a recasting of the Lecompton programme in the Senate. On the hypothesis that Gen. Shields and his colleague were in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, the admission of Minnesota had begun to appear to the Democratic majority of the Senate easy and proper enough; but this new development, if it prove correct, will be likely to knock the entire thing into hopeless informality again.

A REPORT COURTEOUS.—The editors of the Frankfort Yeoman and of the Paris Flag, both Democrats "dyed in the wool," have made an issue in regard to the unworthiness of the Democrats in the last Legislature to be entrusted with the legislation of this State. The Paris editor denounced the whole Democracy in the Legislature, and the Frankfort editor, who has been made particularly amiable by the public printing, insists that it will do no good to make any fuss about it, although there were a number of good-for-nothing Democrats elected to the Legislature; and he intimates that the Paris editor's Democracy is rather verdant. The Parisian retorts as follows:

We have no reply to make to the very courteous and decorous leader which made its appearance in the Frankfort Yeoman of the 2d inst. We cannot be abused into a personal newspaper controversy. It is better to endure the offensive smell of a *skunk* at a distance than to fight the *animal* in close quarters.

The rejoinder is terse and pointed if it is not elegant. The Democratic family quarrel is becoming quite interesting.

A FLOOD OF COUNTERFEITS.—The New York papers say that, for several weeks past, a perfect flood of counterfeit American quarters and half dollars had been let loose in Brooklyn, and thousands of dollars' worth of the spurious coin must be afloat in that city. The New York Times is informed that the coin, some of it, was received by the employees at the Navy Yard, on their last pay day. It is rumored that a large quantity, apparently fresh from the mint, was then paid out, and when it was returned that a request was made to keep the matter quiet, or it might injure the bank from which the coin was received. This was a singular request and might justly furnish grounds for suspicion. If any of the New York banks pay out counterfeit coin, the public ought to know it, and, if the coin didn't come from the bank, it ought to have an opportunity to prove the fact and relieve its officers from suspicion.

CUBA.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says: "We have heard much and very vaguely of the purpose of our administration in regard to Cuba. It is not improbable that some negotiations looking to the purchase of Cuba may be commenced upon the occurrence of a favorable opportunity. If the object be favored by the governments of France and Great Britain, it is not impossible that it will be accomplished within Mr. Buchanan's time."

☞The charter election in Chicago took place on Tuesday and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket by an average majority of 1,200. Mr Haines was elected Mayor over Mr. Brainard. Seven Republicans and three Democrats were elected aldermen.

☞A very dangerous counterfeit ten dollar note on the Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, is afloat in this city.—Vignette portrait of the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall with spectacles on.

☞The following is a statement of the stocks of pork and beef at New York:

	March 1, '58.	Feb. 1, '58.	March 1, '57.
Pork.....	14,851	9,992	15,068
Beef.....	22,235	27,723	19,560

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM KANSAS.—Jon. the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 27th says:

It has been determined to withdraw the troops from Kansas and dispatch them as early as possible upon an expedition to Utah. Arrangements will be made immediately with this view. The troops will be organized and ready for the march upon the presumption that there will be further use for them in Kansas.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE AND THEN UPON THAT.

LOYALTY.	REBELLION.
We say the editor's party haven't got any principles except the Constitution. The editor of this state one that is tangible. Neither he nor his party profess to have any principle. They have no principle of a progressive character. The ghost of a proposed idea of carrying one, if they had it to carry. But here it is, Louisville they can get the spoils. They are the principal party. The city has practical proof of the mode in which American rule will prevail. They have tried it. They are pleased with it; and we say they are easily made pleased; but that is their business.—*Lou. Democrat.*	The Democratic party have succeeded with Democratic principles, not against them. The state Locomptonism is against them, right in the face of the people. The editor's party have other heresies that have proved the ghost of a proposed idea. If the Democratic party want to succeed, they must better leave it now. It is the Locompton principle that is sharp craft, and promise themselves a prosperous voyage. Let them say so. We tell them beforehand, however, that they will be disappointed, and then we can only promise to save as many of them from drowning as possible.—*Lou. Democrat.*

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, in response to inquiries, said that the correspondence by the French government of the complicity of Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and others in Pianori's attempt on the Emperor's life, was insufficient to justify proceedings against them, and that the British government had declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis Napoleon having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon the First to Cantillon for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been preferred by Napoleon, but the matter must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest. A part of the bequest was paid under the Bourbon *regime*.

Lord Palmerston, for leave to bring in his new India bill to transfer the government of India from the India company to the crown. He explained that the bill proposed was confined to changes in the administration and organization of the company, which it was intended should in future be centered in the Imperial government. The alterations proposed were to be as little as was consistent with the object the government had in view, namely, to make the advisers of the crown responsible for the government of India. It was proposed to abolish the Court of Directors and in lieu thereof to establish a council to be mainly composed of persons who had been in India, or who knew Indian affairs well; the council to consist of eight persons to go out in rotation every two years; the president of the council would be appointed by the government; the power of the president would not be absolute in matters of finance. In such matters the president would have the assistance of four councillors; the president would be one of the Secretaries of State, with a stipend accordingly. Further provisions explained the provisions of the measure, and urged the House to consent to its introduction.

Mr. T. Baring moved as an amendment that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the government of India.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 8½ to 8 ¼ per cent. The movement was anticipated and the effect was slight. The rate has not been so low for five years. The applications at the bank slightly increased after the reduction.

Messrs. Clapperton, Findlay, & Co., of Glasgow, have suspended.

The London Daily News says that a meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central railroad was held on the 11th inst. Mr. Osborne, President of the company, was present. The appointment of Mr. Fisher as Auditor, who is now on a visit of inspection to the United States, was confirmed.

Resolutions were passed recommending the Directors not to enter into any fresh engagements without previously submitting them to the shareholders in public meeting.

Various explanations were given by Mr. Osborne relative to the position of the company, and were received with satisfaction.

The London police department offers a reward of £200 for the apprehension of Thomas Allsop, who is charged as an accessory to the conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon's life.

France.—The new Minister of the Interior had received numerous military deputations which attracted attention from the novelty of the proceedings.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of nearly thirteen millions of francs in the bullion held in Paris and a gain of nearly nineteen millions in the country branches.

A late telegram from Paris to the London Post says there is no intention of making further modifications in the French Ministry.

Spain.—The revolutionary movement announced by the last steamer as having been discovered is said to have been an insignificant affair, and the principal persons arrested had been liberated.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The *Liverpool Times*, in speaking of Lord Palmerston and his new "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," says:

"The concession which he has made this week to France does not appear to have diminished his power in the House of Commons, but it has sensibly impaired his standing beyond it, and if we contrast Lord Palmerston's popularity now with what it was this time last year, the truth of our observations will force conviction on the reader's mind."

The reform question will soon engage the attention of the people of England. The Chartists, according to the Liverpool Times, are now disposed to act rationally:

They are willing to co-operate with the middle class reformers in carrying as many points of the charter as they are likely with such aid to secure. So far, the disposition is that of an extension of suffrage and the adoption of the ballot includes all the great communities in England, and the people are waiting to see to what extent Lord Palmerston's Government will go in the way of making the popular branch of the Legislature a tolerably correct reflex of the national feeling. If there be no new adjustment of the representation, the scheme will not satisfy that large section of the middle classes that supported the present Premier so strenuously at the last general election. As far as the single elections for the House of Commons go, the result is decidedly favorable to the reform spirit of the country; for even those who entertain conservative views have been obliged, in deference to the popular sentiment, to veil them under the guise of progressive measures. Considering that there are, now no exciting topics in the country, the public mind's earnestness in favor of national advancement is a cheering sign of the times in which we live.

The religious question of the public is not idle. At a meeting of the deputies representing the Protestant Dissenters, a petition against church rates and in favor of civil and religious liberty was agreed to. Resolutions respecting India was also carried, which prayed that every effort might be made to spread religious truth amongst the natives of that country.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr. William Young Gooch, London, the well-known stock broker, on the charge of having committed forgeries to a large amount in his capacity as broker.

The Prussian Government have sent a circular to the provincial authorities, requesting them to state if they think it would be useful to demand from the Legislature a law prohibiting the sale of distilled drinks by retail.

The town of Nykarleby, in Finland, was lately in great part destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.

A new attempt is to be made in the Swedish Diet to relax somewhat the barbarous laws against apostacy from the Lutheran or State religion.

It is gratifying to learn that Dr. Leichardt, the Austrian traveler, has shared the fate of Sir John Franklin. Four thousand five hundred pounds have, however, been voted by the Legislature of New South Wales for the purpose of sending out an expedition to search for him. Dr. Gregory has volunteered to conduct it, and he entertains some hope that a statement made by a convict, that Dr. Leichardt is a prisoner in the hands of a tribe of northern aborigines, may be true.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York Herald's correspondent says: During the discussion of the appointment of Mr. Cook as postmaster of Chicago, Mr. Douglas, it is reported, declared on his word of honor that Cook was personally and politically dishonest, and a man of neither reliability nor character for any position under the Government.

The Tribune correspondent says: It is well understood here in the most intimate circles of the President's friends that, immediately on the adjournment of Congress, Mr. James Gordon Bennett will receive his commission as U. S. Minister to Austria. This will be the single fulfillment of one of the conditions on which the New York Herald gives its support to the Administration.

The Times' correspondence says: The select committee on the Matteson case announced to-day, is considered very friendly to him. The majority of them are already committed against expulsion.

☞A correspondent whom we take great pleasure in obliging asks us to inform him who is the author of the "Arabian Nights," and what is the meaning and origin of the proverb, "A Roland for an Oliver." He says that the first he has "either forgotten or never knew." We think it highly probable that he never knew. We certainly do not know, and have never heard of anybody who does.

The "Arabian Nights" has been the subject of loving devotion to the most accomplished Orientalists for the last century and a half, but, so far as we know, the boldest of them have not ventured even to speculate on the authorship of the remarkable work. Neither the country nor the century in which the fables that compose it originally appeared has been ascertained with any degree of certainty. The most definite as well as authentic view of its origin seems to be that of Von Hammer, the celebrated German Orientalist, who is of the opinion that these wondrous tales originated in India, were subsequently transplanted to Persia, and finally were incorporated into the Arabian literature, early in the eighth century. Wherever they first sprung up, it is, in the nature of the case, almost as impossible to trace the course of their formation until they acquired the shape in which they found their way into Europe as it would be to trace the development of a tree, pointing out the particular bursts of storm or sunshine that stimulated its expansion. They are popular growths rather than individual compositions.

The origin of the phraze, "A Roland for an Oliver," is also disputed, but its meaning, we believe, is unquestioned. It means a successful retort. When, in almost any strife, but especially in passages of wit, a man gives another as good as he sends, he may be said to give him a "Roland for an Oliver." Our impression is that the most generally accepted account of its origin is a very spirited rivalry between two notorious wags of the olden times who bore these names respectively. If we are wrong, we beg some of our readers, curious in such matters, to correct us.

Our correspondent concludes his courteous note by requesting us to publish, if convenient, a certain parody on Poe's "Raven," which appeared, he says, in a New Orleans paper several years ago, the purport of which is "the appearance of a spirit to a delinquent subscriber with the account for the paper." We should like exceedingly, whilst obliging our correspondent, to give some of our readers the benefit of this apparition, but unfortunately we have as little power over the musty files of our contemporaries as over the "vasty deep" itself.

"THE VIRGINIANS."—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer has the following very sensible remarks touching the current strictures on Thackeray's new novel:

The dispute now going on respecting Thackeray's delineation of the life and character of Washington, in his new novel entitled "The Virginians," now in course of publication in Harper's Magazine, is creating considerable interest in literary circles here. We profess to know rather more of the personal and social character of the Father of his Country than people living at the other ends of the land. His home and early associations were in this country, and we have or have had living among us those who knew him intimately when alive.

In this matter, we yield to none in the respect and reverence due to his memory, we are accustomed to regard him as more than human, and, therefore, to be censured in the Imperial government. The alterations proposed were to be as little as was consistent with the object the government had in view, namely, to make the advisers of the crown responsible for the government of India. It was proposed to abolish the Court of Directors and in lieu thereof to establish a council to be mainly composed of persons who had been in India, or who knew Indian affairs well; the council to consist of eight persons to go out in rotation every two years; the president of the council would be appointed by the government; the power of the president would not be absolute in matters of finance. In such matters the president would have the assistance of four councillors; the president would be one of the Secretaries of State, with a stipend accordingly. Further provisions explained the provisions of the measure, and urged the House to consent to its introduction.

Mr. T. Baring moved as an amendment that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the government of India.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 8½ to 8 ¼ per cent. The movement was anticipated and the effect was slight. The rate has not been so low for five years. The applications at the bank slightly increased after the reduction.

Messrs. Clapperton, Findlay, & Co., of Glasgow, have suspended.

The London Daily News says that a meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central railroad was held on the 11th inst. Mr. Osborne, President of the company, was present. The appointment of Mr. Fisher as Auditor, who is now on a visit of inspection to the United States, was confirmed.

Resolutions were passed recommending the Directors not to enter into any fresh engagements without previously submitting them to the shareholders in public meeting.

Various explanations were given by Mr. Osborne relative to the position of the company, and were received with satisfaction.

The London police department offers a reward of £200 for the apprehension of Thomas Allsop, who is charged as an accessory to the conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon's life.

France.—The new Minister of the Interior had received numerous military deputations which attracted attention from the novelty of the proceedings.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of nearly thirteen millions of francs in the bullion held in Paris and a gain of nearly nineteen millions in the country branches.

A late telegram from Paris to the London Post says there is no intention of making further modifications in the French Ministry.

Spain.—The revolutionary movement announced by the last steamer as having been discovered is said to have been an insignificant affair, and the principal persons arrested had been liberated.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The *Liverpool Times*, in speaking of Lord Palmerston and his new "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," says:

"The concession which he has made this week to France does not appear to have diminished his power in the House of Commons, but it has sensibly impaired his standing beyond it, and if we contrast Lord Palmerston's popularity now with what it was this time last year, the truth of our observations will force conviction on the reader's mind."

The reform question will soon engage the attention of the people of England. The Chartists, according to the Liverpool Times, are now disposed to act rationally:

They are willing to co-operate with the middle class reformers in carrying as many points of the charter as they are likely with such aid to secure. So far, the disposition is that of an extension of suffrage and the adoption of the ballot includes all the great communities in England, and the people are waiting to see to what extent Lord Palmerston's Government will go in the way of making the popular branch of the Legislature a tolerably correct reflex of the national feeling. If there be no new adjustment of the representation, the scheme will not satisfy that large section of the middle classes that supported the present Premier so strenuously at the last general election. As far as the single elections for the House of Commons go, the result is decidedly favorable to the reform spirit of the country; for even those who entertain conservative views have been obliged, in deference to the popular sentiment, to veil them under the guise of progressive measures. Considering that there are, now no exciting topics in the country, the public mind's earnestness in favor of national advancement is a cheering sign of the times in which we live.

The religious question of the public is not idle. At a meeting of the deputies representing the Protestant Dissenters, a petition against church rates and in favor of civil and religious liberty was agreed to. Resolutions respecting India was also carried, which prayed that every effort might be made to spread religious truth amongst the natives of that country.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr. William Young Gooch, London, the well-known stock broker, on the charge of having committed forgeries to a large amount in his capacity as broker.

The Prussian Government have sent a circular to the provincial authorities, requesting them to state if they think it would be useful to demand from the Legislature a law prohibiting the sale of distilled drinks by retail.

The town of Nykarleby, in Finland, was lately in great part destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.

A new attempt is to be made in the Swedish Diet to relax somewhat the barbarous laws against apostacy from the Lutheran or State religion.

It is gratifying to learn that Dr. Leichardt, the Austrian traveler, has shared the fate of Sir John Franklin. Four thousand five hundred pounds have, however, been voted by the Legislature of New South Wales for the purpose of sending out an expedition to search for him. Dr. Gregory has volunteered to conduct it, and he entertains some hope that a statement made by a convict, that Dr. Leichardt is a prisoner in the hands of a tribe of northern aborigines, may be true.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York Herald's correspondent says: During the discussion of the appointment of Mr. Cook as postmaster of Chicago, Mr. Douglas, it is reported, declared on his word of honor that Cook was personally and politically dishonest, and a man of neither reliability nor character for any position under the Government.

The Tribune correspondent says: It is well understood here in the most intimate circles of the President's friends that, immediately on the adjournment of Congress, Mr. James Gordon Bennett will receive his commission as U. S. Minister to Austria. This will be the single fulfillment of one of the conditions on which the New York Herald gives its support to the Administration.

The Times' correspondence says: The select committee on the Matteson case announced to-day, is considered very friendly to him. The majority of them are already committed against expulsion.

DANGEROUS ALTERED NOTE.—A one-dollar note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky (new plate), altered to a five, has made its appearance in Pittsburg. The note is altered by pasting the words five dollars over the one dollar line, and also pasting the figure five over the figure one on the upper right hand corner. The lower left hand corner of the note has been burnt, leaving the upper half of the letter N and the letter E, making the word appear as though it read five. On the genuine "ones" on this Bank the upper left corner is a country scene—a man husking corn—a woman sitting on the ground with a basket on her lap, and a negro boy holding a horse—with fence, hogs, and house in the background. On the upper right hand corner a figure one, in fancy dye work, and on the lower right corner a flock of sheep. Below the title of the bank is a bust of a young girl. The five-dollar notes on this bank are different from this plate.

☞The idea that the Emperor Napoleon intends to become for a time his own Home Secretary is, it appears, also entertained in "well informed circles" in Paris, and this intention is said to have been the motive for appointing a military man to the office of Minister of the Interior.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Senate.—At one o'clock the Kansas question was resumed.

Mr. Hammond contended that the Lecompton constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, for the convention itself was but an assemblage of the people in their highest capacity.

Mr. H. said he understood that the Senator from Illinois had declared that he opposed the Lecompton constitution only on one point, namely: because he was not satisfied that it embodied the will of the people.

Mr. Douglas replied. That was not exactly his position. He thought there were other irregularities, but he would waive those if he could be assured that the constitution embodied the will of the people.

Mr. Hammond had understood that Mr. Douglas maintained that all other irregularities could be cured by Congress, and that was some ground for difference between them. But the question is, how can the will of the people of Kansas be ascertained? He thought Douglas in error in saying that the Lecompton constitution was the creature of the Territorial Legislature, and thought that from that error had probably arisen all his subsequent errors upon that subject. How was it possible that the convention could be a creature of the Territorial Legislature? The convention was an assemblage of the people in their highest sovereign capacity—about to perform the highest possible act of sovereignty. The Territorial Legislature was a mere provincial government—petty corporation—appointed and paid by Congress, without a particle of sovereign power, and therefore could not interfere with sovereignty, although that sovereignty was still inchoate. Congress could not interfere with the convention—could not confer power upon the Legislature to interfere with it, for Congress isn't sovereign—it has no power to act outside the limits of the Constitution. It has no right to carry into effect the supreme will of any people if it has not been expressed in that Constitution; therefore Congress is not sovereign, neither does it hold the sovereignty of Congress—that sovereignty resides in thirty-one sovereign States He then proceeded to argue that the Lecompton constitution was a legal instrument, even if it embodied the will of a majority of the people of Kansas. Constitutions are often made by minorities. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that in his earlier days, the period adopted by Thackeray, he was in any respect elevated by a sort of nativity above his fellows. He was every line a young man, without doubt, but was not an angel. It will not do to regard him as that period as a nursling god, feeding only on nectar, or as removed from the common passions, propensities, and impulses that are common to all mortals in their fledgling state.

Mr. Thackeray represents him as he was at that age, probably the truth, but we protest against his method, and we hold here that it is unfair to ascribe to him improper motives in writing until we see how he disposes of his hero in the finale. The attack upon him is more properly subtly designed to reach his publishers, and professional jealousy of the admirable Beazley of the Harpers has aided upon this as the most salient point from which to appeal to the sympathies of the public.

This last imputation of the Inquirer's correspondent may not be very charitable, but, after carefully examining the passages of "The Virginians" to which exception has been taken, we can't help thinking it highly plausible. Many excellent persons, no doubt, having their thoughts fixed on the latter Washington, the Washington whom the world knows and reveres, feel sincerely indignant at a novelist, and a foreign novelist, too, who disturbs this grand conception with the passions and the joys of youth, forgetting that, perhaps, a biographer, if faithful to his charge, might be compelled to do the same thing. This is a weakness which we can understand and pardon. It is an intelligible, a generous weakness. But it is not so easy to comprehend without condemning a similar demonstration on the part of astute and experienced critics. They must certainly know better. And if so, their motive, whatever it is, cannot be a proper one. However this may be, we entirely agree with the correspondent of the Inquirer that the strictures in question, by whomsoever made, are not merely unjust and narrow but absurd. They may do the author of "The Virginians" good, but not the slightest injury.

NEW STEAMER R. J. LOCKWOOD BURNED.—The new steamer R. J. Lockwood, just completed at New Albany for Captain Lamothe for the Missouri river trade, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock last night. The Lockwood was on a trial trip to a woodyard, and caught fire as she was leaving the wharf. Capt. L. had her run immediately to the Kentucky shore, where she burned to the water's edge. Some 50 or 60 gentlemen and ladies were on board. All were saved. The loss is a severe one to Capt. Lamothe, who owned her. She cost from $40,000 to $45,000, and was not insured.

The Lockwood is the ninth or tenth steamboat that has been destroyed by fire in the last four weeks. The first was the Fanny Fern below Cincinnati, then the four boats at New Orleans, the Pelican in Arkansas river, the Eliza Battle in the Alabama river, the H. A. Jones above Cincinnati, and now the Lockwood.

☞The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, says:

She is just exactly the woman we should be afraid of. Lady Morgan, with a sharp enough tongue, and a wholesome fear of their tempers, but with the stout Hartford Wit, would be instantly frowned down, in a heavy dictatorial way which would crush the spirit out of Mercutio.

The editor of the Commercial is mistaken. We can assure him that Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, with all her oddities of opinion, is one of the most amiable, genial, simple-minded, sunny-hearted persons living. If he knew her, he would be charmed by the excellence and brightness of her nature.

☞A young gentleman of Indiana, just from Berlin, asserts that the stories regarding Gov. Wright's parsimony and oddities, which have been so widely circulated, are all gammon. He affirms that the Governor deports himself according to the customs of the country, is assiduous in his duties, is very popular with all classes of citizens, and especially so with Americans.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, abuses us for suggesting that the administration, and denounces us as a "scoundrel of the first water." We don't see, for the life of us, how the statement we should call him a "scoundrel of the first brandy and water," which four thousand of the regular army had deserted in one year.

We readily admit that our "brandy and water," when we take any, is, like the scoundrelism of Bennett, of the first order.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that "the Tariff investigating Committee are very close-mouthed, but their actions evidently show that they smell woolen." If their investigation is successful somebody will be apt to smell something considerably hotter than woolen.

☞It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings that the Lecompton party in the House has rejected a motion for a committee to inquire into the charges preferred against the President and Cabinet of using their official power and patronage to influence members on the Kansas question.

☞The telegraph announces the death of Commodore M. C. Perry.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Senate.—Mr. Stuart reported adversely on the bill amending the act of March 3, 1853, granting bounty lands to certain soldiers, &c.

House.—The Speaker announced the first business to be Mr. Hoard's resolution asking for a select committee to examine into the charges of excessive influence upon the action of members, the question pending being: Shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege?

Mr. Haskin proposed as an amendment charging, on his own authority and common fame, the President with endeavoring to control the action of the House on the Lecompton constitution by executive patronage.

Mr. H. Marshall suggested a postponement for a month.

Mr. Burnett objected to a postponement, and said that it was due to Mr. Burns, the member implicated, that he should have a hearing now. The charge was baseless and contemptible, and intended to injure the Democratic party as well as Mr. Burns.

Mr. Hoard said he had twice disclaimed personal hostility.

Mr. Burns sent up a written statement charging that Hoard intended to make a false and slanderous record against him, and that he shall hereafter treat Hoard as a dastard, adding that he pronounced the word in the estimation of all honorable men. He further denied collusion with the President or Cabinet as to his vote. Nothing of the kind had occurred, directly or indirectly.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Commodore Mathew C. Perry, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in this city this morning. The deceased entered the Navy in 1809 and has consequently been nearly half a century attached to the service.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara is expected to sail for England on Saturday to take part in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable.

WASHINGTON, March. 3.

The Kansas investigating committee met to-night, all the members being present. Gen. Calhoun read in a statement relative to Kansas affairs, but it was decided it should not be considered as evidence.

Mr. Stephens read a report expressive of the views of the majority, setting forth, among other things, that, as authority was legally conferred on the delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, those to whom opportunity but who declined to vote, are debarred from finding fault with the action of the convention. The report also reviews the position of Messrs. Stanton, Walker, and Douglas, and declares that they are inconsistent in their present course.

Resolutions were passed with the view of obtaining information relative to the census and other documentary evidence, to accompany the report.

A motion was made, but it was voted down, to adjourn till to-morrow night. The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

The Westport correspondent of the Republican states that Mr. Kitchen, from New Mexico, brings intelligence of a desperate fight between the Pawnee and Arrapahoe Indians on the Pawnee Fork. Ten of the former were killed and many wounded.

Kitchen reports having had a number of Comanches and Kiowas, who expressed the best feelings toward the whites. They stated as far as they were concerned trains would not be molested. The Indian tribes were all quiet in that quarter.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Messrs. Willets & Co., extensive hardware dealers, who suspended in October, have resumed in full, with an unimpaired capital of $1,000,000.

BOSTON, March 4.

The traveler of this morning published a dispatch from New Haven stating that Gen. Jas. T. Pratt, who was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Democratic convetion, is a Douglas Democrat.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We have been furnished with a copy of the following proceedings of the president and directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They will explain themselves. The note of the president will relieve the anxiety of some stockholders who were apprehensive that their stock had been lost by the failure to pay the installments due:

WHEREAS, The present urgent indebtedness of this company, and the terms of the contract with Messrs. J. T. Grant & Co., for the completion of seventy miles of road, render it absolutely necessary that the company should realize at once the installments of its stock remaining due and unpaid on the 1st of January, 1858, and without discrimination, where payments have not been made, or some satisfactory arrangement entered into for the adjustment of all such indebtedness by the subscribers or holders of the stock certificates upon which there remains unpaid installments—therefore, be it

Resolved, By the directors of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, that the said directors proceed, on the 17th of February, 1858, between the hours of 11 and 4 P. M., at the company's office, in the city of New York, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the shares of the subscribers to the capital stock of the company upon which installments are past due and unpaid—said shares to be transferred on the books of the company to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, as provided by the 4th section of the charter of the company.

Resolved, That if the proceeds of sale in any case, shall not be sufficient to pay the amount due by the subscribers whose stock is sold, with interest and charges thereon, the president of the company is authorized, in his discretion, to cause to be instituted the proper legal proceedings to collect the deficit from such delinquent shareholder, or to compromise, sell or dispose of the same, to any person or party, at discretion, and make such transfer thereof as he may deem proper in the premises.

Resolved, That the president shall give a proper public notice that a sale has been made of all stock on which per cent. and less sums paid thereon shall also have a circular notice sent to each delinquent shareholder, at his address on the books of the company, notifying them of such sale, of the time and place of the same, and thereby all future sales and transfers may be stopped by the non-delivery of the certificates of stock which may be outstanding.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
NEW YORK, February 19, 1858. }

SIR: In accordance with the above resolutions, passed by the board of directors of this company, I beg leave to inform you that all stock in your name, upon which installments were due and unpaid, was sold at public auction on the 17th inst.

This stock has been purchased by some gentlemen who have a large interest in the road, and they have instructed me, that should any stockholder wish to pay the amount due on his stock within one month from this date, to permit him so to do, and to issue to him his certificate of $4 paid.

Official information has been received that the twenty miles of the road, reported by our chartered to be completed by the 15th of this month, was finished and the cars running thereon on the 11th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. YERGER, President.

MORMON HOSTILITIES—THE DANITES AND THEIR MURDERS.

CAMP SCOTT, Jan. 3, 1858.

Feldmann, the hospital steward of the 10th infantry, who was taken prisoner by the Mormons while on a hunting expedition with a party of the 5th on Ham's Fork, about the end of October, has been released by Brigham Young, probably as an equivalent for Elder Absalom Grow, who was sent to Salt Lake City with Gov. Cumming's proclamation. He arrived at Camp Scott last evening, accompanied by two teamsters who were captured by the Mormons during the month of October, and were released at the same time with himself. Gen. Wells furnished Lieut. Feldmann with a mule to ride to Salt Lake City to Bear River, and from there they made their way through the snow on foot.

Feldmann confirms the fact that there is a series of Danite organizations in the main point from Salt Lake City, the nearest being within a number of miles. By means of these, news of every movement in our army is conveyed with great rapidity to Brigham Young. He says that the Mormon partisans who operated against us in last fall were but a small portion of their forces. Every two men were provided with four horses and one pack-mule. He attributes the fact that there is a great scarcity of provisions in Salt Lake City, although there is abundance of the products native to the territory.

It confirms the suspicion that a most atrocious murder was committed by Absalom Grow, the chief Thug or Danite, on a mountaineer named Yates, in Oct.

A true narrative of the life of such Thugs as Hickman, Bill Hickman, Rockwell, and Lot Smith would, beyond question, make a story that would become classical in criminal annals. These men all live on small ranches near Salt Lake City, where they spend their time when not engaged in ferreting out some ostensible employment, but their actual subsistence being on the spoils of the victims whom they sacrifice to the vengeance of their church. One of their chief duties is to act as a kind of spies on our camp. I passed him an hour or two ago, sitting on the corbin in front of the 5th Infantry's guard tent, sm

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

☞We have read the extended message of Brigham Young to the Territorial Legislature of Utah with no little interest. We do not know, however, that we could conscientiously recommend the task to anybody else. The message is neither very light nor very elegant reading. It is not even racy, which, together with its other peculiarities of thought and style, convinced us that it was not the production of Brigham himself before we had well gotten through the first paragraph. We, therefore, are not surprised to learn from the Utah correspondent of the New York Tribune that in that quarter the message is generally attributed to John Taylor, formerly editor of the Mormon, whom the Tribune's correspondent esteems "by far the most accomplished man in education, travel, and manners among the Mormon leaders." This praise, judging from the general character of the Mormon leaders, as well as the quality of the message itself, is not intended to be extravagant. It is hardly such a compliment as would make even a modest man blush. The message is better in some respects than Brigham Young would have made it, if he had written it himself, and worse in others. It has gained, by the substitution, in dignity and intelligence, and, perhaps, in logical coherence, but it has lost in clearness, force, and idiomatic flavor, for Brigham, whatever may be said of him in other respects, is certainly one of the raciest dogs living. In this respect, we know of no one, unless it is Eli Thayer, to compare with him. Brigham Young is indisputably a blackguard of the first water. He possesses extraordinary genius in that line. His gibes and raillery are as keen as those of the most lascivious Satyr that ever followed in the train of Bacchus. And his rascalness is beyond dispute the great organ of his power. The message, accordingly, in its total lack of Brigham's only perfection, must prove a signal disappointment to the public at large, and to his admirers especially. We however, have read it with considerable interest notwithstanding. We shall venture to lay what we have found most interesting in it before our readers, with a word of comment.

The message undertakes, among other things, to define the true relations, existing under the Constitution, between the Federal Government and the Territories—a wonderfully important undertaking, and one which has baffled wiser heads than those which, by the grace or gracelessness of the Federal Government, still rest on the shoulders of Brigham Young and his friend John Taylor. Upon this point, after paying a somewhat measured compliment to the founders of the Republic, the message holds the following language:

"But with the sound judgment and experience possessed by those great statesmen, it is only another evidence of the weakness incident to humanity, even when acting under the best of motives, that after having set a glorious example to the world in the rights and liberties of a free people, we should soon have shall proceed only from the election and consent of the governed, they should in April, 1781, pass resolutions, and in July 1787, over two months previous to the adoption of the constitution, pass an ordinance specially legislating for American citizens residing on public domain, directly contrary to the very genius of the articles of confederation by which they had mutually pledged each other that they would be gulded. And that very legislation, contrary as it was to the authorities and limitations of the articles of confederation existing at the time of the passage of the ordinance, and subsequent to the adoption of the constitution adopted in the same year, as well as to the great truth embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, could be and was endorsed by Americans so long as the usurped power was exercised in justice; and the portion of that illegal legislation copied into "Organic Acts" for Territories could still be endured, were it not so grievously abused, as is the case when officers are attempted to be forced upon a free people contrary to their known and expressed wish.

"Still, looking, as our patriot fathers measurably did, to the governmental experience and example of the mother country, and surrounded as they were by so many conflicting views and strong sectional interests, it is not a subject of so much surprise that they inadvertently took so illegal a course, as it is that an early Congress under the Constitution continued to perpetuate the ordinance so made, legal head which neither was or ever could be law, without first destroying or remodelling the very Constitution from which Congress derives the power to act. And, again, the cause of that Congress is by no means so surprising as that Congress after Congress, with a lengthening experience in the workings of the governmental machinery and a boasted increase of enlightenment to guide them, should still continue a part of that unconstitutional relic of colonial barbarism upon American citizens, which, over a laudable spirit of enterprise induces those citizens to lawfully occupy and improve any portion of the public domain. And it is most surprising of all, that Americans occupying public domain in Territories have so tamely submitted to such long continued and obvious usurpation."

Even since the more odious features in the ordinance of '87 have been omitted in the organic acts more recently passed by Congress for Territories, which acts now all bear patterns after that unconstitutional ordinance, officers are appointed to rule over American citizens in Territories and to have a voice in the enactment, adjudication, and execution of Territorial laws, and were still, those officers are frequently appointed from a class well known, through the rightfully expressed wishes of large majorities, to be justly objected to by those whom they are appointed to govern. Call you that republican? It is British colonial vassalage unconstitutionally perpetuated by tyranny and usurpation in the powers that be. It is difficult to conceive how a people so enlightened as are Americans should be so long a period have suffered themselves to be measurably disfranchised by usurpations curtailing their rights when passing an air line from a State into a Territory, more especially when their changing of locality is to result in the improvement of regions that would otherwise remain waste.

Further on, this language, which is none of the most pernicious, is illustrated as follows:

"The members and officers of the last Legislative Assembly, familiar with the evils visited upon the innocent by the miserably bad conduct of certain officials heretofore sent here by Government, knowing that all republican power and authority of the General and State Governments are in form, are based upon the principle that the governed shall enjoy the right to elect their own officers and be guided by laws having their own consent, and fully aware that by the Constitution, residents in Territories first are guaranteed that great right equally with the residents in States (for Congress has not one particle more constitutional power to legislate for unelected officers Americans in Territories than they have to legislate for and officer Americans in States), respectfully remonstrated the President and Senate to appoint officers for Utah in accordance with an accompanying list containing the names of persons who were her first choice for the offices placed opposite those names.

"And, towards the conclusion of the interminable document, the same idea is thus repeated:

"In compliance with a long established custom in appointing officers not of the people's election, which the Supreme Court of the United States would at once, in justice, decide to be unconstitutional, we have petitioned and petitioned that good man be appointed, until that long is exhausted and we have long enough borne the insults and outrages of lawless officials, until we are compelled, in self-defence, to assert and maintain that great constitutional right of the governed of their own election, and local laws of their own enactment.

"The message, by way of clinching the entire thing, adds:

"That the President and the counsellors, elders, and abettors of the present treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of a Territory of the United States, may reconsider their actions and retrace their steps is earnestly to be desired, but, in either event, our trust and confidence are in that Being who, at His pleasure, rules among the armies of heaven and controls the wrath of the children of men, and most cheerfully should we be able to abide the issue.

"We have, now, the whole issue before us, from the Mormon point of view. Brigham Young, it will be seen from a patient inspection of these extracts, claims, in behalf of his fellow saints in Utah, that the people of a Territory have an inborn, indefeasible right to govern themselves, irrespective of the will of Congress, and that the exercise of any authority over their internal affairs by Congress is naked usurpation, as naked and flagrant as the exercise of the same authority over the internal affairs of a State would be. This is the Utah doctrine. It is what the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, have taken up arms against the Federal Government to sustain. The polygamists of Salt Lake, be it noticed, don't pretend to be fighting for the rights of conscience alone, but for the more general right of self-government, which they declare they possess as perfectly as the people of any State in the Union. They possess it, they say, and they are ready to lay down their lives in defence of it, if the Federal Government persist in denying it to them. The grievance of which the Mormons complain, and to redress which they have declared war against the National Government, is not solely or mainly a denial of the right to enjoy their man-corrupting and God-defying institutions, for, to the disgrace of the National Government, this alleged right has never yet been denied to them, but a denial of the right to organize their own Territorial Government, elect their own officers, enact their own laws, and do generally whatever they please, without any regard to the Central Government. They reject the supremacy of Congress. Their complaint is that the Government at Washington treats them as inferiors. The rights they assert and have taken up arms to defend are not particularly the rights of conscience but universally the rights of sovereignty. They have declared their independence of the Federal Government, and gone to war to support the declaration. They are on the point of shedding their blood in defence of squatter-sovereignty. This is the issue, as put by Brigham Young.

This is the issue, and we should like to know what those brawling demagogues who have made the doctrine of squatter sovereignty an excuse for upsetting our domestic affairs and keeping the country in hot water for the last three or four years have to say to it. If they have nothing to say to it, we have something to say to them. False doctrines, like curses, always come home to roost. The stupid, abominable heresy which a Democratic Administration is now called upon to combat and put down, at an expense of millions of treasure, and, it may be, of rivers of blood, is none other than the great Democratic slogan which resounded throughout the country in the canvass which bore this Administration into power. Yes, the doctrine of unqualified self-government in the Territories, which Brigham Young derives from the Declaration of Independence, whilst admitting that, with strange inconsistency, it has been infringed by the Federal Government from the earliest days of its existence, is the self-same doctrine which, under the name of popular sovereignty, the Democratic party emblazoned upon its banners in the late Presidential campaign, and marched to victory under. It is the identical doctrine which Mr. Buchanan laid down in his letter of acceptance to the Cincinnati Convention, declaring the principle it embodied to be "as old as free government itself." It is the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska law, as construed by three-fourths of its most prominent supporters in Congress, including its author, and by all its advocates before the people of the largest section of the Union. It is the doctrine by which the Democratic party has confessed and juggled the nation for the last ten years. It is no longer permissible to dodge in this flattering delusion, Brigham Young, the arch and the worst of offenders, has himself dispelled it. He avows distinctly that he and his followers have taken up arms in defense of a doctrine of Territorial sovereignty which strikes at the ascendancy of the National Government. He has openly declared his independence of the National Government. In effect, he boldly proclaims himself a traitor, and his cause a treasonable one, invoking the favors of Heaven upon it. He looks the possible consequences of his position squarely in the face, and announces that he will most cheerfully abide them. There is no misunderstanding his language. It is unmistakable. The movement he heads is a deliberately revolutionary one, and nothing but the forcible overthrow and subjugation of the whole traitorous horde will settle the question. There is no ground for reconciliation, no chance for negotiation, no excuse for terms. The Mormons must either surrender unconditionally, or be subdued by force, whipped into subordination, and that immediately, or the Government will become, and deserve to be, a byword in the mouth of everybody, at home as well as abroad. The time for shilly-shally, if it ever existed, has passed. Not only the nation, but the world, will hold Mr. Buchanan to a fearful responsibility, if, in this emergency, when the Government is bearded by a rebellion that tramples on order and morality alike, he falters in the discharge of his high duty to him not as becomes an American Executive in so grave an exigency, and the country may be tempted to pardon him for the foul Kilpatrick which began the tragedy. Let him promptly quell the whirlwind, and even his enemies may forget that he sowed the wind from which it arose.

In the meantime, we hope we shall never again hear the praises of squatter-sovereignty from Democratic lips. The thing, if not painful, would be extremely indecent. The very name of squatter-sovereignty should blister the Democratic lips that attempt to utter it. It ought to sicken every Democrat who takes it upon his tongue. As for those who are not Democrats, comment is superfluous. We judge of them by ourselves. We thought that our detestation of squatter-sovereignty was as profound as it could be, but, after reading Brigham Young's message, we confess that our contempt for the villainous heresy has been heightened a thousand-fold. Squatter-sovereignty is unquestionably the dirtiest and scurviest form that treason ever took.

AMERICAN CONVENTION—THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT.—The Executive Committee have called a convention of the Delegates of the American party of the Third Appellate District, to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the city of Lonisile, on Thursday, April 8, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one vote for every one hundred votes cast for Fillmore and one vote for every fraction over fifty. According to this ratio, the counties composing the district will be entitled to vote in the convention as follows:

Adair	5	Larue	5
Allen	5	Lincoln	10
Barren	11	Marion	6
Casey	6	Meade	7
Clinton	5	Monroe	6
Cumberland	6	Nelson	8
Greene	10	Pulaski	12
Hardin	12	Spencer	4
Hart	5	Taylor	5
Louisville	61	Washington	5
Jefferson	12	Wayne	5

☞Senator Douglas, in debating the other day the confirmation of Cook, the newly appointed postmaster at Chicago, stated, on his word as a gentleman, that Cook was to his personal knowledge utterly destitute of every claim to respect among honorable men. Still the President is understood to press his confirmation. Mr. Buchanan appears to have an especial liking for scoundrels. A few days ago, it is said, he promised the Marshalship of the Southern District of Illinois to a man who was at the time in Washington *as a fugitive from justice*. Learning that the facts had leaked out, and would be used against his favorite, Mr. Buchanan declined to send his name to the Senate, and thus escaped another public exposure. And now we learn that he has determined to send Bennett, of the Herald, as charge to Vienna, as soon as Congress adjourns—that, is, as soon as he has received in full the *quid pro quo*. We are tempted to ask if we live in a land of Christian morality or not?

CONFEDERACY OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney General, and Adams G. Archibald, Esq., Commissioner of Nova Scotia to London, were instructed on the 16th of June last to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of a union of the British North American Provinces. They give, in a letter to the Provincial Secretary, under date of February 8, the following as the result of their interview with Mr. Labouchere:

He informed us that her Majesty's Government had no desire to interfere with the determination to which the Colonies themselves might come on a point so immediately affecting their own interests; and that, if they should be of the opinion that union would advance their prosperity, the Government would oppose no obstacle to their wishes.

In pursuance of this, the Government of Nova Scotia has opened negotiations with the other Provinces for such confederation.

☞The National Intelligencer has an article on the "right of instruction," as sought to be exercised in this country, especially with regard to the Senators in Congress, argues against it, and contends that it was not supported by Jefferson or Madison. The Intelligencer says that "the doctrine of instructions tends to invert the relations of the two branches into which Congress is divided, and should it ever become general would practically result in wholly transforming the nature and organization of the legislative department of the Government."

☞The President has resolved to force Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and then withdraw the troops from her limits. This we learn from the letter-writers at Washington. But this is not all. The President has resolved to kindle at the same time a civil war in Kansas. This we learn from much higher authority nearer home.

☞The New York Herald has a paragraph headed, "The Little Giant going down Hill." If the "Little Giant" is "going down hill," he is taking the hill with him. The Herald's exultation is ridiculous in the extreme. It is as if a frog midway of an avalanche should chuckle over the toppling pine on the summit.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The Herald's correspondent says:

Officers of the army, now in Washington, who understand the nature of the country where the army of Utah rests, and through which it has to march, as well as the character of the Mormons, express great fears for the men out there unless they be reinforced. General Harney and other officers are at the War Department daily, and urge the sending out of sufficient reinforcements immediately. If this be not done, the fate of our little army in passing through the narrow and deep passes, from Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City, may be like that of the British army in the Kyber Pass, in India, some years ago.

There is great rejoicing to night in Washington among the unfortunate naval officers who fell under the late order of the President, from no fault on account of '87 and to those of the constitution adopted in the same year, as well as to the great truth embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, could be and was endorsed by Americans so long as the usurped power was exercised in justice; and the portion of that illegal legislation copied into "Organic Acts" for Territories could still be endured, were it not so grievously abused, as is the case when officers are attempted to be forced upon a free people contrary to their known and expressed wish.

Still, looking, as our patriot fathers measurably did, to the governmental experience and example of the mother country, and surrounded as they were by so many conflicting views and strong sectional interests, it is not a subject of so much surprise that they inadvertently took so illegal a course, as it is that an early Congress under the Constitution continued to perpetuate the ordinance so made, legal head which neither was or ever could be law, without first destroying or remodelling the very Constitution from which Congress derives the power to act. And, again, the cause of that Congress is by no means so surprising as that Congress after Congress, with a lengthening experience in the workings of the governmental machinery and a boasted increase of enlightenment to guide them, should still continue a part of that unconstitutional relic of colonial barbarism upon American citizens, who never a laudable spirit of enterprise induces those citizens to lawfully occupy and improve any portion of the public domain. And it is most surprising of all, that Americans occupying public domain in Territories have so tamely submitted to such long continued and obvious usurpation.

Even since the more odious features in the ordinance of '87 have been omitted in the organic acts more recently passed by Congress for Territories, which acts now all bear patterns after that unconstitutional ordinance, officers are appointed to rule over American citizens in Territories and to have a voice in the enactment, adjudication, and execution of Territorial laws, and were still, those officers are frequently appointed from a class well known, through the rightfully expressed wishes of large majorities, to be justly objected to by those whom they are appointed to govern. Call you that republican? It is British colonial vassalage unconstitutionally perpetuated by tyranny and usurpation in the powers that be. It is difficult to conceive how a people so enlightened as are Americans should be so long a period have suffered themselves to be measurably disfranchised by usurpations curtailing their rights when passing an air line from a State into a Territory, more especially when their changing of locality is to result in the improvement of regions that would otherwise remain waste.

Further on, this language, which is none of the most pernicious, is illustrated as follows:

"The members and officers of the last Legislative Assembly, familiar with the evils visited upon the innocent by the miserably bad conduct of certain officials heretofore sent here by Government, knowing that all republican power and authority of the General and State Governments are in form, are based upon the principle that the governed shall enjoy the right to elect their own officers and be guided by laws having their own consent, and fully aware that by the Constitution, residents in Territories first are guaranteed that great right equally with the residents in States (for Congress has not one particle more constitutional power to legislate for unelected officers Americans in Territories than they have to legislate for and officer Americans in States), respectfully remonstrated the President and Senate to appoint officers for Utah in accordance with an accompanying list containing the names of persons who were her first choice for the offices placed opposite those names.

"And, towards the conclusion of the interminable document, the same idea is thus repeated:

"In compliance with a long established custom in appointing officers not of the people's election, which the Supreme Court of the United States would at once, in justice, decide to be unconstitutional, we have petitioned and petitioned that good man be appointed, until that long is exhausted and we have long enough borne the insults and outrages of lawless officials, until we are compelled, in self-defence, to assert and maintain that great constitutional right of the governed of their own election, and local laws of their own enactment.

"The message, by way of clinching the entire thing, adds:

"That the President and the counsellors, elders, and abettors of the present treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of a Territory of the United States, may reconsider their actions and retrace their steps is earnestly to be desired, but, in either event, our trust and confidence are in that Being who, at His pleasure, rules among the armies of heaven and controls the wrath of the children of men, and most cheerfully should we be able to abide the issue.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858.

TOBACCO.—The receipts this week have increased over those of last. The roads, however, are still so very bad that we cannot expect any material increase for a few weeks to come. In the mean time those who are at accessible points will be induced by the present excellent prices to send forward all that they possibly can.

Our table of receipts adds up as follows.

	Last week.	Since Nov. 1.
Pickett	190	1,314
Ninth Street	148	756
Todd	69	435
	407	2,505

In looking over the sales book at Messrs. Spratt & Harper's (the Pickett) Warehouse for a day or two back, we noticed the following figures, which we note down merely as an indication of our market, viz: 8 @ 95, 7 50, 7 70, 7 85, 9 50, 9 30, 8 25, 9 25, 10 55, 7 70, 7 75, and 8 65. The first four belonged to Mr. W. Garvey, of Owen; the next two to Mr. Thos. O. Rowlett, of Trimble; the next two to Mr. D. Poor, of Hart; the next two to Messrs. Coben & Lewis, of Hart; the next one to Col. Puchett, of Woodbury, and the last two to Messrs. Phillips & Dowdy, of Brandenburg.

It seems as if that sturdy little county, Hart, is game to the backbone and is determined to keep ahead. She, however, had better look to her laurels as Trimble, sweet Owen, and Meade are close upon her heels.

By the way, it will be borne in mind that the great tobacco exhibition by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will come off at this very extensive establishment in May next. Every tobacco county in our State, as also Missouri and Tennessee, will be represented. Buyers from Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Pittsburg, &c., have signified their determination to be present, and we may reasonably expect that the weed will, during that week, dance to a pretty lively tune.

☞No advertisement will be put into the Daily or Weekly Journal unless accompanied by the cash or assumed by a responsible person in this city.

HOW TO BE ECONOMICAL!—True economy consists in getting the *best* of everything at a fair price. This is true of almost everything to be purchased; but is especially true in the purchase of a family Sewing Machine. That Grover & Baker's is the best for family use, is a fact that cannot be successfully disputed, and we advise our readers to purchase no other. It sews in a stronger and more beautiful seam, is more easily understood and managed than any machine in the market, and possesses all the qualities which should recommend it *for family use*.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Financial matters continue to have a tendency toward greater ease. The head of one of our most prominent banking institutions informed us that they take A No. 1 paper having six months to run, and some even for a longer time.

In exchanges, some few alterations have occurred. The demand is light. Eastern continues at ¼ prem. New Orleans is held, and we quote it at ⅜ @ ½ prem. Gold has declined; bankers' buying rate is ¼ and their selling rate ⅜ prem.

There is a decided tendency for an improvement in uncurrent money. Tennessee was still 8 discount yesterday, but there was a decided inclination to put it down to 2½ or even 2 discount. South Carolina is about the same. State Bank of Indiana continues at par to ¼ discount and the Free Banks ½ @ 1 discount.

We notice from our Chicago exchanges that the bankers there were selling Eastern exchange at 1½ and buying it at ⅜ to 1 premium, and their selling rates for gold were 1¾ to 1¾ and their buying rates 1 to 1¼ prem. This will have the effect of improving Illinois currency.

The New York Times, of Friday, says of the money market:

The day has been a remarkably quiet one on money and the stock market. The demand for the former is readily supplied both at bank and by private lenders at the moderate rates of interest quoted for some weeks past—6@7 ₰ cent. on call loans, for short bills, and 7@9 ₰ cent. for bills beyond bank rule.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday evening, has the following:

The money market presents no special change. Business paper is increasing some what and the supply is ample, seeking sound investment. The banks discount most of the legitimate paper offered. Specie is still increasing in the banks generally. The last weekly statement in New York shows the bank of that city to have in their vaults $21,658,694; Boston $7,316,800; Philadelphia $11,054,597; Pittsburg $1,206,108.

The exports of specie are moderate. The last steamer took out to England about $30,000, whilst a recent report from Havana reported $1,400,000 to be shipped.

The exports of specie from New York to foreign ports for the month of February reached in all $7,220,507, while those of the preceding month—January of last year—were $9,943,864.

The imports of specie into New York during February, 1858, were $5,840,256.

Speaking of the value of imports for the fiscal year, the New York Courier says:

"It may be safely estimated now, we think, the import for the fiscal year will not exceed $175,000,000, or about fifty millions less than the year preceding.

Business generally remains quiet, but the prospects of its opening hopefully in a few weeks are encouraging.

Our bank note list remains the same, and discounts steadily.

Bank notes as find their way to the street are taken, first-class at 8@9 and 10 ₰ cent discount. But little demand for second-class, and sales are irregular, ranging from 1@2 ₰ cent a month. Money on call loans, 7 ₰ annum, and easily obtained on satisfactory collateral.

The latest New York quotations for land warrants are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	86c.	1.00
80 acre warrants	87	99
120 acre warrants	88	98
160 acre warrants	86	98

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Knowing that you take an active part and manifest a lively interest in every thing calculated to establish truth and refute falsehood, we, as a representative of the Sophomore class of the Kentucky Military Institute, take the liberty of requesting your attention to a statement of the facts connected with the difficulty which recently occurred between our class and the Faculty; and, as the affair has been misrepresented and the conduct of the class grossly falsified, we earnestly hope that both you and your numerous readers will give us a listening ear and an impartial judgment in this vindication of our conduct.

The following is a true and correct statement of the facts connected:

On the 12th inst., the class met at the usual hour of recitation, and a few of the members, without consulting for the purpose of having a little sport with the Professor, barred the door, and when he came, soon afterwards, and found it fastened, he gave the word, slightly indiscriminately, zero—a mark denoting an entire ignorance of the lesson in Chemistry that was given, and only applicable when representation such ignorance is manifested. Whereas the class should have received the demerit consequent upon the report for "gross improper conduct," but in this instance, as the case, those who were not concerned in the disorder, by holding to the declaration, obtained a denial of their participation in it, might have been excused; and thus those who were guilty, being unable to make such proof, would have received the penalty due their improprietv. Had this course been pursued, the subsequent outbreak would never have occurred.

In order that every reader of this may understand the full character attached to the mark which has been given us, we will state that it not only greatly reduces the mark in study, but also subjects those receiving it to the humiliating necessity of being read out before the whole corps in chapel as *deficient in study*. Considering ourselves, therefore, unjustly treated, a meeting of the class was held and a committee appointed to confer with Col. Morgan and propose that the mark should be erased, and of those who should plead "not guilty." This was refused, whereupon a second meeting of the class was called, at which time we deemed it necessary to take decisive steps as willing to acknowledge the fault, in order that the punishment might fall on the guilty, and not on the innocent. This, however, would have been unavailing, for Col. M. steadily contended that the whole class was deserving of correction. A committee was therefore appointed to draft suitable resolutions, in which we requested the Faculty to cancel the offensive mark, adding that we would do so rather than submit to what we considered injustice and disgrace. Their answer was couched in the most decisive terms, and we were informed that a meeting of the Faculty and Cadets would be called for Monday at one o'clock

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

CLEANING LAND OF WEEDS.—Having had some experience in the destruction of weeds on neglected land, I offer a few remarks for those who may feel interested on that important subject.

Generally speaking, when land is let or bought at a low price, it acts as an inducement to the intending farmer to take more land than his means will admit of to manage and cultivate well—the land gets poor and produces weeds that are, in their nature, peculiarly suitable to that description of soils; and consequently, in many instances, not to be got rid of by the ordinary system of cultivation. When such is the case, the farmer finds the land unproductive—in fact impoverished, and either sells or lets. Were he to carefully estimate the loss to himself and the public generally by neglecting this, one of the first and best principles of modern farming, possibly it might induce him to pay to that department the attention which it deserves. If the fallow were confined to the destruction of weeds only, and never sown the light. To the elucidation of the subject causes that so often have destroyed the hopes of the wheat-grower, our correspondent gives the experience and results of thirty-three years. We do not cite this instance for the purpose of laying our confirmation of the views expressed by the writer, but to exhibit the amount of labor that he is willing to undergo for the purpose of carrying at a satisfactory end, to his own mind, a rational conclusion. Had the science of agriculture an army of men, what would they not accomplish? What the obstacle that would not bend to their progressive movement, saying "thus far shalt thou come, and no further."

In the devotion of years to ascertaining and demonstrating practical conclusions, much valuable time may labor is lost. From one experiment, or from half a dozen, it is not safe to draw finalties. In no one department of human life is it so. No we more frequently observe the justice of this statement than in agriculture, for the theories and dogmas that are based and promulgated one year—upon what are supposed to be facts, frequently become exploded the very next, and classed among the rank errors of the past. The causes of this are the multiplicity of elements that must enter into the test—infinite variety of soils, constantly varying seasons, &c.—and these often seem to counteract the efforts of the closest and most careful experimenter and to render null and void all the science he has taken. A thorough and constant following up of means, a steady and continued application of these means to ends, are the necessities to a clear and comprehensive understanding of many departments of farm economy. The results of each year should be carefully preserved for reference, and, when the experiments have been conducted for a series of years, comparison with all the results that have cast themselves about the operation. In manures—their effects, nature of soil, kind and quality of manure used, time of the year at which experiment commenced and ended, temperature, moisture, dryness, mode of cultivation, etc., should be carefully and correctly detailed. By such means we may extract some truth from the mass of error in which it is now buried.

There is no other way for the farmer to advance except by experiment and he, himself, must be a worker in the laboratory. If his course of labor is barren of results, if his experiments fail, he must not give a true test; if he moves slowly and falteringly because of the doubts amid which he toils and the disappointments he has been compelled to meet, trials will follow upon the one unsuitable series of labors, other, if he desires to move forward and at the same time to move sure, there is but one lamp to guide his feet—that of experience. He who will use faithfully the means that are at his command, and apply all the new agencies that constantly spring up in his path, will perform an act at once serviceable to his country and honorable to himself. Who among our readers will institute a series of labors, the old and—and—which will be the accumulation of science and knowledge, and when obtained will express some fixed conclusion—the good things that are claimed in their records of experience?

Rural New Yorker.

HOW TO GROW EARLY CUCUMBERS AND MELONS. J. H. H., of Clark's Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., writes to the Country Gentleman as follows:

Messrs. Editors: You have published in your excellent journal several methods for forcing cucumbers and melons for early use. I have one which I have proved by experience to be a good one, and with your permission I will give it for the benefit of your readers. My first preparation for planting is the making of a good hot-bed, one that will give considerable heat and retain it. I usually plant about the first of March or a little later. I then procure empty oyster kegs, saw them in two, bore a hole in the center of each head for drainage, which I cover with pieces of broken pot or other porous material, and then fill with a fine and rich compost, and plant my seeds in them. I bury my kegs to their rims in the dirt of my hot bed, when it has become sufficiently warm, and the plants make their appearance in a few days. I am then careful to water as often as is necessary, and keep my frame at such a temperature that my plants will grow stocky and look healthy, not spindling. When my ground is right for transplanting, I make hills two feet in diameter and the same in depth, rich and mellow, and then lift my boxes from the bed, cut their hoops, when the staves will readily fall apart, leaving a clear ball of earth and roots, and the latter whole and undisturbed, which I bury in my hills; the plants will grow without check; whereas, upon turf turbed, but grow without check; whereas, upon turf the contrary is the case, even with the utmost care. The cost is a trifle, as my one can see, for the kegs can often be had for the asking, and I never have any broken to pieces and burnt at the hotels, &c. I have grown cucumbers and melons by this method with perfect success, and as the plants get the start of the bugs, I am sure one would not be troubled. In market gardeners, of course Mr. Howatt's way is the best, but for amateur gardeners, this will be found as good as any where plants are to be grown for family use.

THE BEST DUCKS FOR THE FARMER.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

According to promise, I now proceed to give our opinion as to what is the best breed of ducks to raise for the market and the table. Were I to attempt to describe all the different breeds of ducks, I should only fail, for their names are legion. Most of them are not profitable to raise, and but few can be made profitable to the fancier, besides being ornamental on the pond. For my part, I consider that every gentleman who has ponds and grounds lacks taste if they are not well stocked with aquatic and gallinaceous birds.

The best and largest ducks we know of are the Rouen, Java, and Aylesbury.

1. The Rouen duck, originally from Rouen, France. This duck is of a dark brown plumage; legs and feet a dark dusky red; bill at the base black, tapering down towards the point a dark yellow color, sometimes spotted with black; body is large and full, with a small neck. The drakes are invariably the color of the wild Mallard drake, having a white ring round the neck; legs and feet a bright red; bill a bright yellow; they are a little larger in size than the common duck. Very prolific, hardy, and easy to raise; will weigh at full maturity from 18 to 20 pounds a pair.

2. Java duck, originally from Java. Plumage a glossy black, neck long, round body, legs and feet black, and black bill. Drakes are black, head and neck bordering on a dark green; yellow bill, with black nail; red legs and feet. The Java ducks will attain to nearly the same weight as the Rouens—first-rate ducks.

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CATARRH IN NEAT CATTLE, ALIAS HORN ALL *By Robert Wood, V. S.*—The true character of this disease is but little known by persons in general. It is almost, universally regarded as a particularly local disease, having for its seat the interior of the horn. Such, however, is not the case, and those who believe it and treat it as such are sadly mistaken. The symptoms, which to those persons indicate its existence, are the discharge of matter from more extensive disease. And the remedies generally employed for its cure are still more absurd and cruel. One in particular, viz: boring the horn with a gimlet, and pouring therein a mixture of tar, vinegar, pepper and salt, which certainly has a tendency to produce rather than cure the disease. Did these persons possess any knowledge of the structure and function of the parts they treat of, and consult the diseases with which that of the horn co-exists, they would readily observe the absurdity of their supposed remedies.

The bony and sinuous structure of the horn is a continuation or prolongation of the frontal sinuses, the same in structure and function, and therefore liable to the same diseases. In catarrh, for instance, altered temperature of the air, or of the system, brings on a chill, which characterizes its existence, and when this disease assumes a chronic form, the secretions of the cells of the horn become vitiated and exhausted, and therefore, upon boring into the horn, if such a temperature that my plants will grow stocky and look healthy, not spindling. When my ground is right for transplanting, I make hills two feet in diameter and the same in depth, rich and mellow, and then lift my boxes from the bed, cut their hoops, when the staves will readily fall apart, leaving a clear ball of earth and roots, and the latter whole and undisturbed, which I bury in my hills; the plants will grow without check; whereas, upon turf turbed, but grow without check; whereas, upon turf the contrary is the case, even with the utmost care. The cost is a trifle, as my one can see, for the kegs can often be had for the asking, and I never have any broken to pieces and burnt at the hotels, &c. I have grown cucumbers and melons by this method with perfect success, and as the plants get the start of the bugs, I am sure one would not be troubled. In market gardeners, of course Mr. Howatt's way is the best, but for amateur gardeners, this will be found as good as any where plants are to be grown for family use.

THE BEST DUCKS FOR THE FARMER.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

According to promise, I now proceed to give our opinion as to what is the best breed of ducks to raise for the market and the table. Were I to attempt to describe all the different breeds of ducks, I should only fail, for their names are legion. Most of them are not profitable to raise, and but few can be made profitable to the fancier, besides being ornamental on the pond. For my part, I consider that every gentleman who has ponds and grounds lacks taste if they are not well stocked with aquatic and gallinaceous birds.

The best and largest ducks we know of are the Rouen, Java, and Aylesbury.

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SEED POTATOES.—We have invariably ignored the practice of cutting potatoes to plant, supposing that nature put them in her favorite form for reproduction, and to nourish the young plant; and that by cutting them we opened the vessels for the evaporation of nutritious qualities, and lessened the means of nourishment which young plants draw from the seed.

The experience of the last season has brought us results in this matter, which, if continued success attends it, will prove of some importance.

Early in May last we turned over a piece of sod, and towards the close of the month planted it with whole potatoes. When this was planted, having a few tushels left, we plowed another piece adjoining the one already planted; this was done in June. The seed potatoes for this piece were cut in such small pieces that less than one half the quantity was used than in the former case. The same variety of potatoes were planted on each piece, and the same tillage given. No manure was used except a tablespoonful of plaster in each hill.

When the potatoes were dug, late in October, full one third of those on the ground where the seed was planted whole were rotten, or worthless for the rot. Where they were cut for planting, the potatoes were of good size, with scarcely any appearance of rot.

Such are the ways of management and the results; and there we have to leave the matter. We would we cannot tell whether the same course will lead to the same end in a second trial. Atmospheric and other causes which we cannot control might change the whole result. One thing, however, if cut potatoes are as good for seed, vast quantities will be saved, otherwise be planted may be saved for other purposes each year. A careful following out of the experiment in the only true way to reach facts available in practice.

W. BACON, Richmond, Mass.

Country Gentleman.

KEEPING ICE.—To those who have not a regular ice-house, I wish to say that it is a very easy thing to keep in a wagon house or barn, as recommended in a former volume of the Rural. We have kept it for two seasons past in our wagon house, taking up the floor in one corner and making what you might call a large bin, about nine feet square, extending from the ground up to near the roof of the floor, but not quite, leaving room for a free circulation of air above the covering of the ice and the floor overhead.

There was slope enough to the bottom for thorough drainage, which is an important matter, by no means, as well as the open space above. We placed in the bottom about a foot thickness of saw dust and turner's shavings, then some loose boards for the ice to rest upon, as we could get it. In the center of the bin, we had six two-horse loads in, when we filled in the sides with saw dust and shavings, and the whole mull, tramped it down solid, covered the ice well on the top with same material, and had nothing more to do with it till we wanted it for use, which was a very easy matter, having of course left a door or opening from the wagon house into the ice room.

We found that to have a plenty of ice during the warm months was a great luxury the first year, and the next almost if not quite as much so, using it in our dairy freely and in a great many ways about the house. In the field it is a great saving of time, as there will be no need of sending one of the men home after cool water several times a day, and the men rest and tell fish stories. Some laborers object to using it, as being injurious; but they will drink ardent spirits when obtainable, even to intoxication, and have no fears at all about their health. We think there is no more danger in drinking ice-water than water without. L. F. CROWELL,

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Cincinnati Price Current, March 2.

☞ The Austin correspondent of the Galveston Civilian, in his letter of the 12th ult., writes as follows:

I now have the pleasure of announcing the passage of one of the most important laws ever enacted for the welfare of Texas. It is an act opening the almost entire public domain of the State to sale at fixed prices. To be brief, the Commissioner of the Land Office is authorised to sell land scrips in quantities of 160, 320, 640, and 1280 acre tracts. The lands in the Pacific Reserve to be sold at $2 per acre; the alternate sections invade railroad and Galveston Canal grants and lands on all the islands at $1 25 per acre; and all other public lands at one dollar. The bill passed, on motion of Mr. Brown, at 10 o'clock last night. This morning a run was made on the Land Office to buy 50 cents scrip (authorised by the last Legislature as the price of lands in the Pacific Reserve) before the Governor could sign this bill, and by 12 o'clock about $12,000 had been paid in; but Governor Runnels, hearing of the movement, lost no time in affixing his sign manual to the act and notifying the Commissioner that it was a law of the land, which at 1 P. M. put a stop to the speculation. You will see that speculators were thus securing reserve scrip at 50 cents, while its price would be two dollars the moment the act was signed.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

A large amount of land has been finally confirmed to the Catholic Church. These are the old mission buildings, with their lots, gardens, and cemeteries at San Diego and San Luis Rey, San Fernando, San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Inez, La Purisima, San Luis Obispo, San Miguel, San Antonio, La Soledad, Carmel, San Juan Baptista, Santa Clara, San Jose, San Francisco, San Rafael, and Sonora. Besides these church houses and lots, there are about 600 or 600 acres in Santa Barbara county, and another of 4,438 in San Luis Obispo county.

An actor, named S. P. Everett, was arrested in the Assembly, but had been laid on the table.

A memorial praying Congress to relinquish to the State the title to mining lands had been offered in the Assembly, but had been laid on the table.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 5.

A Duel between the French Editors of Son Francisco.—The quarrel, which has been going on for the last six months between the conductors of the French papers, Le Phare and Le Spectateur, came to a sort of crisis this morning in the shape of a duel, fought by Mons. A. H. Rapp and Mons. Theodore Thiele, in San Mateo county.

It is a little difficult to recount the exact particulars of the fight; but it appears that, after making several lunges at each other, the sword Mons. Thiele struck Mons. Rapp in the mouth, the point passing at the angle of the jaw, under the left ear. The weapon was withdrawn and the parties went at each other again, and after several more passes the sword of Mons. Thiele struck Mons. Rapp in the lower part of the abdomen. Mons. Rapp with his left hand is said to have seized the blade of the deadly weapon, and saved himself from being run through, and at the same time thrust his sword into Mons. Thiele's right leg, a short distance above the knee.

The ruddy tide was then flowing from the wounds of both parties. Honor was fully satisfied, and the parties, considering the whole quarrel for once and all adjusted, shook hands and swore friendship. They were then respectively taken to their carriages, brought back to the city, and put to bed, where they still remain, under bandages and water gruel treatment, doubtless looking back with satisfaction to the sublime spectacle they have presented to the world. Their wounds are "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve."

(From the San Diego Herald, Jan. 16.]

Sanguinary Battle at San Diego—Murder of the Sheriff of Los Angeles County—The Homicide Shot Dead.—A man named Reed, who came across from Texas as a passenger on the San Antonio and San Diego mail line some four or five months since, and loafing about Los Angeles apparently without occupation of any kind. From the peculiarity of his manner, and the strange way in which he occasionally acted, the landlord of the house wherein he topped began to have some doubts of his sanity, and procured an order for the sheriff to take him into custody, we believe, for the purpose of having him examined. It was in the execution of this duty that the sheriff lost his life.

Reed had previously, it appears, pawned a six-shooter at the Monte Pio, on the alley that runs near Don A. Stearnes's house, after requesting the pawnbroker in the first place to blow his brains out, as "he was tired of living anyhow;" a request which we need not say was not complied with. When he was arrested he was standing in the plaza, not far from this place. German tapped him on the shoulder and requested few moments' conversation with him on business of importance. Reed replied, "I will wait a moment until I speak to a friend," when, turning his back, he pulled and cocked a Derringer, which, sending suddenly round, he presented full at the breast of the officer, and discharged. The ball penetrated the body just above the heart, and German fell and almost immediately expired. Reed, although his insanity can hardly be doubted, showed very considerable acuteness in the whole transaction. He broke at once for the place where he had left his revolver, and, having in a moment cleared the office, called to the door, which was almost immediately besieged by a furious mob.

It happened that on the counter of the pawnbroker's establishment were lying some five or six pistols and revolvers, which Reed, not with those proceeded to attack the crowd without. Opening the door partially and closing it as rapidly, he fired shot after shot into the crowd, apparently endeavoring to pick out the deputy sheriffs, who were pushing forward to arrest him. Every time he opened the door the parties without fired a volley from six shooters and shot-guns, but singularly enough no one was hurt on either side, the main hand Wilson, who was shot through the thigh, but was not, we believe, dangerously wounded. Reed fired some 30 shots in all, and at last, when his ammunition was exhausted, threw open the door, and rushed out. He was at once struck by a shot which staggered him and turned him half round, when he received another in the side—staggered, fell, and was at once riddled with balls!

Thus ended one of the most singular and tragic affairs that we have ever been called upon to record. We do not, in truth, know how to comment upon it, and until we learn the verdict of the coroner's jury will refrain from all remark. Sheriff Getman was a brave man, and a most excellent officer, and his loss will be deeply deplored by the people of Los Angeles, who elected him to the position he held only a few months since.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21, 1858.

The Canals at Los Angeles.—Lieut Beale and about fourteen men have left old disputes. Gen. Concha received this information by the last English packet, and the gratifying intelligence was sent to Madrid by the French mail boat. One of the first questions settled was the famous Spanish difficulty; and Zuloaga was assured, before he turned traitor to Comonfort, that he might rely on assistance from Cuba, in case he should meet with much opposition.

It is difficult to see how any government can have immense advantages Spain derives from the peaceable settlement of a question that threatened to involve her in a war with Mexico and the American filibusters in Cuba. Lieut. Beale's visit to Europe last summer to take command of the projected expedition against Vera Cruz will positively return next month, with a large part of the squadron. It is reported here that Gen. Concha will receive another military distinction for his success in settling this question so favorably to Spanish interests. This will be about as good a joke as when he was knighted by the fighting Lopez and titled for garoting Don Ramon Pinto.

THE PORK TRADE FOR THE WEEK.—The packing season is now closest at this place, and we shall procure the returns from the various packing establishments for our next issue. The whole number of hogs which arrived during the week was about 1,800 head, which, with the number on hand, will swell the whole number for the season to about 450 000.

We have received returns from several packing places since our last, but we do not deem it necessary to make any additional statements until we publish one complete, which we expect to be able to do in about two weeks from this date. Packing is still going on in many places in the Northwest, which has prevented us from obtaining returns from several points.—*Cincinnati Price Current, March 2.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

GOD IN MATTER.

BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

O'er the green world's roar and silence, thundering waves and creeping rills,
Rumbling marts and manless deserts, Tropic isles and Arctic hills,
O'er the graveyard's quiet keeping and its mellow-shaded sod,
Through the amethystine woodlands, roll the whispers of our God.
Just behind the crystal shadow which the waves and mountains fling,
Just behind the rose and sapphire which the leaves and seasons bring,
Changeling, passionless, eternal, smiling, our great Father stands,
And in order and in glory evermore the work expands;
He whose breath first blew o'er chaos sees not as His creatures see,
All to Him in light is open, all to them is mystery;
Dream not, gloomy unbeliever, that the little blade but grows,
And no wiser friend and sovereign than the clouds and breezes knows,
Say not earth is chance-begotten, through her shining path to run
Far from Him who scooped her oceans as the centre from the sun;
Be not bold to utter maxims thou hast not the power to trace
Back through Time's involving shadows unto Truth's high dwelling-place—
From the hour when first o'er chaos rolled the all-creating breath,
And the beauteous world came singing from her marble death,
Evermore our Father worketh wondrous things in earth and sky,
Step by step, from small to greatest onward through infinity.
Myriad years are our prime Mother grasped the sad, mysterious fruit,
From whose touch the sunshine darkened and the Angel came with flame and mute,
Did the rainbow clasp the valley, roll the bannered thunder, when he had for the making, and her spirit kept it for two seasons past in our wagon house, take up the floor in one corner and making what you might call a large bin, about nine feet square, extending from the ground up to near the roof of the floor, but not quite, leaving room for a free circulation of air above the covering of the ice and the floor overhead.

There was slope enough to the bottom for thorough drainage, which is an important matter, by no means, as well as the open space above. We placed in the bottom about a foot thickness of saw dust and turner's shavings, then some loose boards for the ice to rest upon, as we could get it. In the center of the bin, we had six two-horse loads in, when we filled in the sides with saw dust and shavings, and the whole mull, tramped it down solid, covered the ice well on the top with same material, and had nothing more to do with it till we wanted it for use, which was a very easy matter, having of course left a door or opening from the wagon house into the ice room.

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Myriad years are our prime Mother grasped the sad, mysterious fruit,
Then the city's surging trouble and the wave's eternal strife,
Rolls the golden stream of progress, life from death and death from life—
Naught in earth or sky is useless, naught so fragile, rude, or mean,
But must claim its place elected in the growing temple-wall,
Farther back within the Ages than the Seraph's tongue may count,
Farther o'er Time's snow-white ridges than the human eye can mount,
Chief among the starry armies great Orion blazed and shone
And the galaxy, unnoticed, decked with gems her regal zone;
Farther back in hoary cycles than the reach of Thought and Death,
Nursed in slime and locked in darkness grew to shape the wrinkled shell,
Ages rolled and floods descended, rivers roared through all-changing land,
Continental fires and pent volcanoes urged their subterranean force,
Mountains rose where islands vanished and that rock-protected form
Sleeps in ever-during granite high above the wasting storm;
Mines there where fighting billows foam before the whirlwind's sweep,
Toll and die the nameless nations of the myriad-peopled deep,
Taught by that mysterious instinct which to them is God and law,
They are piling prouder structures than the tribes of Nilus saw,
Works stupendous! magic labors, passing human skill, unspoken,
Yet to rise in harvest-waves, and wealth of the Summer's green,
Where the zeal of other Britons shall the tide of commerce pour,
Other Miltons grow immortal, broader Londons throb and roar!
In the ice-cliffs of Spitzbergen birds are twittering o'er their young,
And the Petrel's wing across the ocean's midway surge is flung,
Thistle roots descend for moisture through Sahara's flashing sand,
Seaflow'ers swaying in feathered cities on the beach of Granada's Land,
Seals along the sands of Shetland glisten in the autumn day,
Sheltered by the jagged foreland, just above the chafing spray;
From the slime of black morasses lethal vapors gush and flow,
Parent of the rose and lily, mother of the Promise-Bow—
Thus along the crystal cycles like a fountain's moonlight fall,
Run the signals of the Maker, forming, painting, loving all;
There's utterance in the desert and a spirit in the crowd,
And the thunder roars "Jehovah" and the silence whispers "God."

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE BELLS OF THE HEART.

The flowers were sweetly sleeping
Upon their mother's breast,
And the stars, like loving watchers,
Shone bright above their rest;
The loaves with a light rustling sound through the bowers,
Made a soft serenade to the sleeping flowers,
When up through the shadows and lights of the past
Came melodious music with joyous haste;
As a sweet sounding bell
On the spirit it fell,
And wild gushing mem'ries with magical art
In ravishing strains charmed the Bells of the Heart.

The breath of the sleeping blossoms
Shed rich perfume around,
But their dreamless sleep was broken
By the soft, bewitching sound—
The leaves hush'd their music with tremulous haste
To catch each note of the thrilling strain;
Its low ringing tone, like the laughter of rills,
Won to delight e'en the grand old hills,
And the silvery chime,
Without measure or rhyme,
Swell'd harmonious, with exquisite art,
As on its hushed ear chimed the Bells of the Heart.

They were singing a merry song
Of childhood's golden hours,
When the sky was cloudless splendor
Unbroken by showers,
When the Fountain of Hope gush'd forth from the heart,
And nurtured the beautiful Flower of Love,
When o'er the young soul spann'd the Iris of Truth,
That bath'd in its bright hues the day-dreams of youth;
And the fairy-like sound,
Echoed blithely around,
Till the buds smiled in joy, and the leaves with a start
Join'd in the sweet chime of the Bells of the Heart.

Then a change came o'er the strain,
Like a wail for the dead,
The heart-bells a requium said
Chanted over hopes fled;
In wild plaintive tones, like the notes of a dove,
Their song of deep hopes, dead joys, and dead love,
And toll'd o'er their grave a funeral hymn,
Till the eyes of the flowers with tear-drops were dim,
And the leaves sadly sighed,
As the spirit wail died
On the hope of the hills, that with heavenly art
Wafted upward, the chime of the Bells of the Heart.

LILY BELL.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LOVE'S MEMORY.

BY FELIX JOHNSON.

I watched the sunbeams as they broke
Upon thy natal day,
And dropped a tear to think that thou
Wert absent far away;
And as fond memory called to light
The happy days gone by,
There rose each hour heaving breast
A sad, unpitied sigh.
And as I saw the sunbeams play
Where we had often met,
My soul was filled with pain to think
Thou shouldst so soon forget.

I fondly hoped those tender ties
Would never have been broken,
But like the fragile "dew" fruit they leave
But ashes as their token;
Like summer flowers they all have fled,
To never more return,
And memory can but drop a tear
Above their ashes urn.
But still those early vows we made
To me shall sacred be,
And though we meet on earth no more
My heart shall cling to thee.

BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.

The Democratic State convention met here to-day and nominated Gen. Thos. T. Pratt for Governor, and John Cotton for Lieut. Governor. Resolutions approving the policy of President Buchanan, as expressed in his inaugural address and subsequent messages, were adopted under the operation of the previous question.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The grand rally of Democracy in support of the Kansas policy of the Administration filled Mozart Hall last evening, and was a most enthusiastic demonstration. The speeches and resolutions were all indicative of a determination to sustain the President at all hazards. Addresses were delivered by Ex-Governor Jones, of Tenn., Hon. Mr. Hughes, of Ind., Mr. Bilboa, of Tenn., and others.

MARRIED,

On the 24 inst., by the Rev. James Craik, JOHN CHURCHILL, son of Jefferson county, to MRS. SILENA LAURENCE, of this city.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

STANZAS.

Respectfully inscribed to Miss Florence Richmond.

Oh! dear-loved Harp! whose soothing tones have oft
Cheered my dark spirit in its gloomy hours;
And calmed my soul with music, sad and soft
As the low breezes' whisp'ring to the flowers;
Wake yet once more thy sound—while darkly lowers
The cloud of sorrow o'er Life's dreary waste;
Pour forth thy melody; and when 'tis past,
Forever then be hushed; this strain shall be the last.

Low be thy note, and Harp! and sweet thy strain,
As fits the theme I now, presumptuous, dare;
No discord break the charm as once again
Thy fitful numbers all the evening air;
For now I sing of one divinely fair—
Earth hath not seen such excellence till now!
Oh! worthiest she is that wreath to wear
Which, culling flowers by Caskly that blow,
Poets are wont to weave, to garland Beauty's brow.

Oh! now, divinest Muse! assist my pen!
Fairer she is than aught on earth beside;
Lovely as is the bright Aurora, when
She blushes dawn until the effluent tide
Of tinted radiance all the East has dyed;
And yet—angel in loveliness—she seems
A second Pallas, in the conclous pride
And maiden majesty, whose heavenly beams
Irradiate her face, like angels seen in dreams.

A thousand charms upon her movements wait,
Leading to all